Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	0	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase and TKPPR	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/02/05 12:33
L2	0	530/334.ccls. and TKPPR	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/02/05 12:33
L3	20	TKPPR	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/02/05 12:33
S1	282	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase	USPAT	OR	OFF	2006/02/05 12:33
S2	151	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:20
S3	0	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/11/23 14:11
S4	30217	Ala SAME Ala SAME Ala SAMA Ala SAME Ala SAME Ala SAME Ala SAME Ala SAME Ala SAME Ala SAME Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:20
S5	9993	Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:20
S6	15	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and ALA ADJ LYS	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:20
S7	488	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and ALA ADJ LYS	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:21
S8	2	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides SAME ALA ADJ LYS	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:21
S9	104	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and ALA ADJ ALA ADJ LYS	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:22
S10	104	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:22
S11	0	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:22
S12	2529	Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:22
S13	0	Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:22

S14	1	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and pre-sequence and ALA ADJ LYS	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:23
S15	1	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and pre-sequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:25
S16	34	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:25
S17	0	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and presequence and Ala ADJ Lys and "3 to 9 amino acids"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:25
S18	20	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and presequence and Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:26
S19	0	"solid-phase synthesis".ti. and peptides and presequence and Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:26
S20	0	"solid-phase synthesis".ti. and peptides and presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:26
S21	21	"solid-phase synthesis".ti.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:26
S22	15	"solid-phase synthesis".ti. and peptide	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:27
S23	28	"solid-phase synthesis".ab. and peptide	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:27
S24	0	presequence and "3 to 9 amino acid"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:28
S25	0	presequence and "3 to 9 amino acids"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:28
S26	0	"3 to 9 amino acids"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:28
S27	0	"3 to 9" SAME "amino acids"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:28
S28	0	"3 to 9" and "amino acid"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:29
S29	0	"solid-phase synthesis" and "3 to 9"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:29
S30	18	"solid-phase synthesis" and presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:29
S31	0	"solid-phase synthesis" SAME presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:47
S32	0	"solid-phase" SAME presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:29
S33	0	"solid-phase" SAME pre-sequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:30
S34	2791	"solid-phase synthesis"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:30
S35	2423	"solid-phase synthesis" and peptide	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:30
S36	17	"solid-phase synthesis" and peptide and presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:30
S37	1915	"solid-phase synthesis" and peptide and coupling	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:31

S38	28	"solid-phase synthesis".ab. and peptide	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:31
S39	24	"solid-phase synthesis".ab. and peptide and coupling	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:31
S40	21	"solid-phase synthesis".ab. and peptide and coupling and "C-terminal"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:31
S41	12	"solid-phase synthesis".ab. and peptide and coupling and "C-terminal" and Ala and Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:33
S42	752	"solid-phase synthesis" and peptide and coupling and "C-terminal" and Ala and Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:33
S43	279	"solid-phase synthesis" and peptide and coupling and "C-terminal" and Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:33
S44	6	"solid-phase synthesis" and peptide and coupling and "C-terminal" and Ala ADJ Lys and presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:33
S45	0	"solid-phase synthesis" SAME presequence and peptide and coupling and "C-terminal" and Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:34
S46	0	"solid-phase synthesis" SAME presequence and peptide and coupling and "C-terminal"	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:34
S47	0	"solid-phase synthesis" SAME presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:34
S48	18	"solid-phase synthesis" and presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:52
S49	0	"solid-phase synthesis" SAME presequence	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:49
S50	2	"9637212".did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:48
S51	0	"solid-phase synthesis".ab. and presequence	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:48
S52	3	"831872".did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:49

S53	2	"5373053".did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:49
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S55	0	"solid-phase synthesis" and presequence and Holm	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:52
S56	0	"solid-phase synthesis" and presequence and Larsen	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:53
S57	1	"5258454".did.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:54
S58	0	"5258454".did. and presequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:54
S59	0	"5258454".did. and pre-sequence	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 10:54
S60	0	Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2004/02/22 13:39
S79	0	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/11/23 14:12
S80	0	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2004/11/23 14:13
S81	0	solid-phase SAME synthesis SAME peptides and Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2004/11/23 14:13
S82	0	Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Ala ADJ Lys	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2004/11/23 14:14
S83	0	"Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Ala-Lys"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2004/11/23 14:14
S84	292	530/334.ccls. and solid-phase	USPAT	OR	OFF	2005/05/16 08:25
S85	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and "amino acid" and "propensity factor" and "L-amino acid" and "D-amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 16:39

S86	3	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and "amino acid" and "propensity factor"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:28
S87	336	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and "amino acid" and "propensity"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:28
S88	105	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and "amino acid" and propensity SAME factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:28
S89	103	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and "amino acid" and propensity SAME factor and "L" SAME "D"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:28
S90	91	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and "amino acid" and propensity SAME factor and "L" SAME "D" SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:34
S91	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME "amino acid" and coupling and "amino acid" and propensity SAME factor and "L" SAME "D" SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:29
S92	4	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME ("amino acid" or peptide or protein) and coupling and "amino acid" and propensity SAME factor and "L" SAME "D" SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:29
S93	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling SAME "amino acid" SAME propensity SAME factor and "L" SAME "D" SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:30
S94	6	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and "amino acid" SAME propensity SAME factor and "L" SAME "D" SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:30
S95	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence).ab. and coupling.ab. and peptide.ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:34

S96	0	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence).clm. and coupling.ab. and peptide.ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:34
S97	3	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME coupling and peptide.ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:35
S98	111	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and peptide.ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:35
S99	2021	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling and peptide.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:35
S100	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and coupling.clm. and peptide.clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:35
S101	322	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:36
S102	0	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and "step-wise" SAME coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:36
S103	0	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and "step wise" SAME coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:36
S104	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and "stepwise" SAME coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:36
S105	140	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and coupling and L SAME D SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:38

S106	3	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and coupling and L SAME D SAME "amino acid" and "propensity factor"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:37
S107	3	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and "propensity factor"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:37
S108	107	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and propensity SAME factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:37
S109	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME propensity SAME factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:37
S110	4	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and coupling and L SAME D SAME "amino acid" and propensity SAME factor	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:37
S111	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME coupling and L SAME D SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:38
S112	38	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME "amino acid" and coupling and L SAME D SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:42
S113	0	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME "amino acid" and "3 to about 9" and coupling and L SAME D SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:39
S114	106	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME "amino acid" and coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:46
S115	3	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME "amino acid" SAME coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:43

S116	150	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and "amino acid" SAME coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:53
S117	147	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide and "amino acid" SAME coupling and "D" SAME "amino acid"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:56
S118	73	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence).ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:56
S119	19	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence).ab. and peptide.ab.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 09:00
S120	2	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence).ab. and peptide.ab. and coupling	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 08:59
S121	8	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME coupling and peptide	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 09:01
S122	1160	(stepwise or step-wise or "step wise") SAME coupling SAME peptide	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 09:01
S124	915	(stepwise or step-wise or "step wise") SAME coupling SAME "amino acid" SAME peptide	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 09:02
S125	20	(stepwise or step-wise or "step wise") SAME coupling SAME "amino acid" SAME peptide SAME "pre"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/05/16 09:02
S126	4764	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) and (lys or lysine)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 16:40

S127	87	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME (lys or lysine)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 16:40
S128	50	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME (lys or lysine) SAME peptide and (cleave or cleaving)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 16:51
S129	4	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME (lys or lysine) SAME peptide SAME (cleave or cleaving)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 16:58
S130	19	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME (cleave or cleaving)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 17:00
S131	0	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME (cleave or cleaving) SAME support	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 17:00
S132	17	("pre-sequence" or "pre sequence" or presequence) SAME peptide SAME (cleave or cleaving) and support	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 17:39
S133	2	(Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 17:41
S134	2	(Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys) and (sequence or presequence or pre-sequence)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 17:42
S135	1	(Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys-Lys) and (presequence or pre-sequence)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/09 17:42

Audet, M.
09/551336

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Feb 2006 (20060201/ED)

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L1 0 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (PRESEQUENC? OR PRE(W)(SEQU ENC? OR SEQ) OR SCAFFOLD?) AND (FACTOR P)(3A)(ALPHA OR BETA)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006

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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006

L2 2 S L1
L3 2 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:634396 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 577HR
TITLE: Context-specific effects of fibulin-5 (DANCE/EVEC) on

cell proliferation, motility, and invasion - Fibulin-5 is induced by transforming growth factor-beta and affects protein kinase cascades

AUTHOR: Schiemann W P (Reprint); Blobe G C; Kalume D E; Pandey A; Lodish H F

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl Jewish Med & Res Ctr, Cell Biol Program, Dept Pediat, Goodman Bldg, K1011, 1400 Jackson St, Denver, CO 80206 USA (Reprint); Whitehead Inst Biomed Res, Cambridge, MA 02142 USA; Duke Univ, Sch Med, Dept Med, Durham, NC 27710 USA; Duke Univ, Sch Med, Dept Pharmacol, Durham, NC 27710 USA; Univ So Denmark, Dept Biochem & Mol Biol, DK-5230 Odense M, Denmark; MIT, Dept Biol, Cambridge, MA 02139 USA

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; Denmark

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (26 JUL 2002) Vol. 277, No. 30, pp. 27367-27377.
ISSN: 0021-9258.

PUBLISHER: AMER SOC BIOCHEMISTRY MOLECULAR BIOLOGY INC, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814-3996 USA.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 39

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 16 Aug 2002

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Fibulin-5 (FBLN-5; also known as DANCE or EVEC) is an integrin-binding extracellular matrix protein that mediates endothelial cell adhesion; it is also a calcium-dependent elastin-binding protein that **scaffolds** cells to elastic fibers, thereby preventing elastinopathy in the skin, lung, and vasculature. Transforming growth **factor-P** (TGF-**beta**) regulates the production of cytokines, growth factors, and extracellular matrix proteins by a variety of cell types and tissues. We show here that TGF-beta stimulates murine 3T3-L1 fibroblasts to synthesize FBLN-5 transcript and protein through a Smad3-independent pathway. Overexpression of FBLN-5 in 3T3-L1 cells increased DNA synthesis and enhanced basal and TGF-beta-stimulated activation of ERK1/ERK2 and p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). FBLN-5 overexpression also augmented the tumorigenicity of human HT1080 fibrosarcoma cells by increasing their DNA synthesis, migration toward fibronectin, and invasion through synthetic basement membranes. In stark contrast, FBLN-5 expression was down-regulated in the majority of metastatic human malignancies, particularly in cancers of the kidney, breast, ovary, and colon. Unlike its proliferative response in fibroblasts, FBLN-5 overexpression in mink lung Mv1Lu epithelial cells resulted in an antiproliferative response, reducing their DNA synthesis and cyclin A expression. Moreover, FBLN-5 synergizes with TGP-beta in stimulating AP-1 activity in Mv1Lu cells, an effect that was abrogated by overexpression of dominant-negative versions of either MKK1 or p38 MAPKalpha. Accordingly, both the stimulation and duration of ERK1/ERK2 and p38 MAPK by TGF-beta was enhanced in Mv1Lu cells expressing FBLN-5. Our findings identify FBLN-5 as a novel TGF-beta-inducible target gene that regulates cell growth and motility in a context-specific manner and affects protein kinase activation by TGF-beta. Our findings also indicate that aberrant FBLN-5 expression likely contributes to tumor development in humans.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-271660 [24] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-084660
TITLE: Production of peptide(s) - comprises solid phase synthesis carried out batchwise or continuously on an automated or semi-automated peptide synthesiser.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04
INVENTOR(S): HOLM, A; LARSEN, B D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ZEAL-N) ZEALAND PHARM AS; (HOLM-I) HOLM A; (LARS-I) LARSEN B D; (ZEAL-N) ZEALAND PHARMA AS
COUNTRY COUNT: 80
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9811125	A1	19980319	(199824)*	EN	72
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW					
AU 9741993	A	19980402	(199833)		
EP 929567	A1	19990721	(199933)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
CZ 9900803	A3	19990811	(199937)		
AU 723268	B	20000824	(200045)		
JP 2001500134	W	20010109	(200107)		57
HU 2001002900	A2	20020128	(200222)		
EP 929567	B1	20050302	(200517)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
DE 69732640	E	20050407	(200525)		
IL 128829	A	20050831	(200561)		
ES 2239364	T3	20050916	(200562)		
CZ 295838	B6	20051116	(200580)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9811125	A1	WO 1997-DK375	19970909
AU 9741993	A	AU 1997-41993	19970909
EP 929567	A1	EP 1997-939974	19970909
		WO 1997-DK375	19970909
CZ 9900803	A3	WO 1997-DK375	19970909
		CZ 1999-803	19970909
AU 723268	B	AU 1997-41993	19970909
JP 2001500134	W	WO 1997-DK375	19970909
		JP 1998-513166	19970909
HU 2001002900	A2	WO 1997-DK375	19970909
		HU 2001-2900	19970909
EP 929567	B1	EP 1997-939974	19970909
		WO 1997-DK375	19970909
DE 69732640	E	DE 1997-632640	19970909
		EP 1997-939974	19970909
		WO 1997-DK375	19970909
IL 128829	A	IL 1997-128829	19970909
ES 2239364	T3	EP 1997-939974	19970909
CZ 295838	B6	WO 1997-DK375	19970909
		CZ 1999-803	19970909

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9741993	A	Based on	WO 9811125
EP 929567	A1	Based on	WO 9811125
CZ 9900803	A3	Based on	WO 9811125
AU 723268	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9741993
		Based on	WO 9811125
JP 2001500134	W	Based on	WO 9811125
HU 2001002900	A2	Based on	WO 9811125
EP 929567	B1	Based on	WO 9811125
DE 69732640	E	Based on	EP 929567
		Based on	WO 9811125
IL 128829	A	Based on	WO 9811125
ES 2239364	T3	Based on	EP 929567
CZ 295838	B6	Previous Publ.	CZ 9900803
		Based on	WO 9811125

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DK 1996-971 19960909
AN 1998-271660 [24] WPIDS
AB WO 9811125 A UPAB: 19980617

A new process for the production of peptides of formula X-AA1-AA2 .....AAn-Y (I) comprises solid phase synthesis where the C-terminal amino acid in the form of an N- alpha -protected, if necessary side chain protected reactive derivative is coupled to a solid support or a polymer optionally by means of a linker, subsequently N- alpha -deprotected, then the subsequent amino acids forming the peptide sequence are stepwise coupled or coupled as a peptide fragment in the form of suitably protected reactive derivatives or fragments. The N-alpha -protective group is removed following formation of the desired peptide and the peptide is cleaved from the solid support. In the formula, AA = L- or D-amino acid residue; X = hydrogen or amino protective group; Y = OH, NH2 or an amino acid sequence comprising 3-9 amino acid residues; n > 2. The C-terminal part attached to the support or polymer comprises a **pre-sequence** comprising 3-9 (preferably 3-7) amino acid residues selected from native L-amino acids having a side chain functionality which is protected during the coupling steps and having a propensity **factor P alpha** > 0.57 and a propensity **factor P beta** > 1.10 or the corresponding D-amino acids and the **pre-sequence** is optionally cleaved from the formed peptide. Also claimed are: (1) agents of formula (II) for use in solid phase peptide synthesis. X-AA'1-...-AA'm-Y1-R (II), where R = solid support applicable in solid phase peptide synthesis; Y1 = amino acid sequence comprising 3-9 (preferably 5-7) amino acid residues selected from L-amino acids having a side chain functionality which is protected during the coupling steps and having a propensity **factor P alpha** > 0.57 and a propensity **factor P beta** at least 1.10 or the corresponding D-amino acid; AA' = L- or D-amino acid residue; m = 0-40; (2) agents of formula X-AA'1-...-AA'm-L1-Y1-R (III) for use in solid phase peptide synthesis. In (III), L1 = linker which enables selective cleavage of the bond to AA'm; (3) agents of formula (IV) for use in solid phase peptide synthesis. X-AA'1-...-AA'm-L1-Y1-L2-R (IV), where L2 = linker with orthogonal cleavage conditions to the first linker and enabling a selective cleavage from the solid support, (4) agents of formula (V)

for use in solid phase peptide synthesis. X-AA'1-...-AA'm-Y1-L2-R (V).

The amino acids in the **pre-sequence** are chosen from amino acids having a side chain functionality which is carboxy, carboxamido, amino, hydroxy, guanidino, sulphide or imidazole. The amino acids forming part of the **pre-sequence** and the Y1 sequence are selected from Lys, Glu, Asp, Ser, His, Asn, Arg, Met and Gln. The N- alpha -protective group is Fmoc, Boc, etc. The solid support is selected from functionalised resins such as polystyrene, polyacrylamide, polyethyleneglycol, cellulose, polyethylene, latex or dynabeads. The C-terminal amino acid is attached to the solid support by means of a common linker such as 2,4-dimethoxy-4'-hydroxy-benzophenone, 4-(4-hydroxymethyl-3-methoxyphenoxy)-butyric acid (HMPB), etc.

USE - The process is carried out batchwise or continuously on an automated or semi-automated peptide synthesiser.

Dwg.0/3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:55:06 ON 02 FEB 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 31 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 873191-05-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 31 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 873191-05-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

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*                                                                    *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                                    *
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Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

L4 2 S LYSINE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:57:44 ON 02 FEB 2006
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L5 126399 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 OR LYSINE OR LYS OR

LYS6
L6 373 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND (PRESEQUENC? OR PRE(W)(SEQUENC? OR SEQ) OR SCAFFOLD?)
L7 192 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 AND (PREP? OR PRODUCTION OR PRODUCING OR PRODUCE# OR SYNTHES?)
L8 71 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND (COUPL? OR LINK? OR CONJUGAT?)
L9 13 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 AND CLEAV?

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:902703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:272498
TITLE: Gene expression profiles in the diagnosis and treatment of Alzheimer's disease
INVENTOR(S): Landfield, Philip W.; Porter, Nada M.; Chen, Kuey Chu; Geddes, James; Blalock, Eric
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Kentucky Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005076939	A2	20050825	WO 2005-US3668	20050209

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-542281P P 20040209

AB Genes showing altered patterns of expression in the brain that are associated with the neurol. changes found in Alzheimer's disease and that can be used in the early diagnosis of the disease, including the incipient form of the disease, are identified. The methods and kits of the invention utilize a set of genes and their encoded proteins that are shown to be correlated with incipient Alzheimer's disease.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 13 Oct 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:835774 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:60220
TITLE: **Synthesis**, screening and evaluation of a combined library of tweezer- and tripodal synthetic receptors
AUTHOR(S): Monnee, Menno C. F.; Brouwer, Arwin J.; Liskamp, Rob M. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Utrecht

Institute for Pharmaceutical Sciences, Utrecht University, Utrecht, 3508 TB, Neth.
SOURCE: QSAR & Combinatorial Science (2004), 23(7), 546-559
CODEN: QCSSAU; ISSN: 1611-020X
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The split-mix **synthesis** of a 6912-member combined library of tweezer- and tripodal synthetic receptors is described. This library was **prepared** by solid phase attachment of a tweezer hinge, a "locked" tweezer hinge and two triazacyclophane ("TAC") tripodal **scaffold**, followed by three split-mix cycles using twelve α-amino acid (Gly, Ala, Val, Leu, Pro, Phe, Tyr, **Lys**, Ser, Asp, Gln, His) derivs. Using fluorescence microscopy and image anal., the resulting library was screened in aqueous phosphate buffer with fluorescent fragments of the cell wall of Gram-pos. Staphylococcus aureus, i.e., Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Ala-OH and Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Lac-OH [Ds = 5-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenesulfonyl, Lac = lactic acid], as well as FITC-labeled peptidoglycan fragments. Decoding of selected beads by Edman degradation gave the structures of the possible synthetic receptors, of which thirteen were resynthesized on the solid phase, including one using a **cleavable linker** containing resin for confirmation of the quality of the resynthesized receptor. Remarkable binding selectivities were observed, for example the presence of **Lys** (AA3) in almost half of the sequenced receptors arms binding to Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Ala-OH, which is less the case in the receptors binding Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Lac-OH. Especially prominent was the presence of a Pro residue as AA3 in more than half of the arms of the sequenced receptors. The observed selectivities were not reflected in the binding consts. of representative resynthesized synthetic receptors attached to beads, which were all in the range of 500 M-1 in phosphate buffer. Moreover, this showed that, in contrast to an non-aqueous system, the third arm of the tripod did not contribute to the binding of Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Lac-OH, since in chloroform binding consts., also determined on the beads, were 11,700 M-1 and 5,400 M-1 for a tripod and tweezer receptor, resp.

REFERENCE COUNT: 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:937303 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:20443
TITLE: Endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine disruptor-responsive genes
INVENTOR(S): Kondo, Akihiro; Takeda, Takeshi; Mizutani, Shigetoshi; Tsujimoto, Yoshimasa; Takashima, Ryokichi; Enoki, Yuki; Kato, Ikunoshin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takara Bio Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 386 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 2002355079	A2	20021210	JP 2002-69354	20020313
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-73183 A	20010314
			JP 2001-74993 A	20010315
			JP 2001-102519 A	20010330

AB A method and kit for detecting endocrine-disrupting chems. using DNA microarrays are claimed. The method comprises **preparing** a nucleic acid sample containing mRNAs or cDNAs originating in cells, tissues, or organisms which have been brought into contact with a sample containing the endocrine disruptor. The nucleic acid sample is hybridized with DNA microarrays having genes affected by the endocrine disruptor or DNA fragments originating in these genes have been fixed. The results obtained are then compared with the results obtained with the control sample to select the gene affected by the endocrine disruptor. Genes whose expression is altered by tri-Bu tin, 4-octaphenol, 4-nonylphenol, di-N-Bu phthalate, dichlorohexyl phthalate, octachlorostyrene, benzophenone, diethylhexyl phthalate, diethylstilbestrol (DES), and 17-β estradiol (E2), were found in mice by DNA chip anal.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 04 Dec 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:917254 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:137580
TITLE: Synthetic Approaches to Multivalent Lipopeptide Dendrimers Containing Cyclic Disulfide Epitopes of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus
AUTHOR(S): de Oliveira, Eliandre; Villen, Judit; Giralt, Ernest; Andreu, David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (2003), 14(1), 144-152
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:137580

AB The **synthesis** of a multiantigenic peptide dendrimer incorporating four copies of a cyclic disulfide epitope was attempted. Since standard chemoselective ligation procedures involving thioether formation are inadvisable in the presence of a preformed disulfide, **conjugation** through a peptide bond between the lipidated branched **lysine scaffold** and a suitably protected version of the cyclic disulfide was used instead. Several synthetic approaches to the partially protected cyclic disulfide peptide were explored. The most effective method involved building a minimally protected version of the peptide by Boc solid phase **synthesis**, using fluorenyl-based anchorings and cysteine protecting groups. Peptide-resin **cleavage** and cysteine deprotection/oxidation were performed simultaneously by base-promoted elimination. The 21-residue cyclic disulfide epitope, MeCO-cyclo(CSRNAVPNLRGDLQVLAQKC)A-OH, was readily obtained in sufficient amts. by this procedure and subsequently incorporated to the lipidated **lysine** core, H-**Lys**-**Lys**(**Lys**)-Ada-Ada-NH2 (Ada = 2-aminodecanoic acid), by peptide bond formation in solution A final acid deprotection step in anhydrous HF yielded a peptide construction

containing a maximum of three copies of the cyclic disulfide epitope, the lower substitution being attributable to steric constraints. This immunogen has been successfully used in an exptl. vaccination trial against foot-and-mouth disease virus.

REFERENCE COUNT: 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

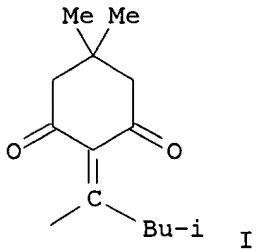
L9 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 06 Jun 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:424638 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:140770
TITLE: A Novel Peptide-Based Encoding System for "One-Bead One-Compound" Peptidomimetic and Small Molecule Combinatorial Libraries
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Ruiwu; Marik, Jan; Lam, Kit S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Hematology & Oncology Department of Internal Medicine, UC Davis Cancer Center University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, 95817, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2002), 124(26), 7678-7680
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The "one-bead one-compound" (OBOC) combinatorial library method is highly efficient, especially when used with well-established on-bead binding or functional assays. Literally, millions of compds. can be screened concurrently within 1 to 2 days. However, structure determination of peptidomimetic and small mol. compds. on one single bead is not trivial. A novel, highly efficient, and robust peptide-based encoding system has been developed for OBOC peptidomimetic and small mol. combinatorial libraries. In this system, topol. segregated bifunctional beads, which are made by a simple biphasic solvent strategy, are employed for the **preparation** and screening of an OBOC combinatorial peptidomimetic and small mol. libraries. Testing mols. are on the outer layer, and the coding tags in the interior of the bead do not interfere with screening. The coding tag is a peptide containing a large number of unnatural α-amino acids derived from different building blocks used for generating the peptidomimetic or small mol. By **coupling** common building blocks simultaneously to the **scaffold** of the testing compound and to the side chains of the α-amino acids on the coding peptide, extra synthetic steps are eliminated and the amount of undesirable side products is minimized. Pos. bead decoding is easy and straightforward as there is no need for **cleavage** and retrieval of the coding tag, and pos. beads can be sequenced directly with Edman degradation The authors demonstrate the efficiency and simplicity of their peptidyl encoding system by generating an encoded 158 400-member model peptidomimetic library and screening it for ligands that bind to streptavidin. Potent and novel ligands with clear motifs have been identified.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Dec 2000

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:894358 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:147847
TITLE: Combinatorial solid-phase **synthesis** of multivalent cyclic neoglycopeptides
AUTHOR(S): Wittmann, Valentin; Seeberger, Sonja
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Organische Chemie, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitat, Frankfurt, 60439, Germany
SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2000), 39(23), 4348-4352
CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:147847
GI



I

AB The authors have **synthesized** an 18-member library of carbohydrate-substituted cyclic peptides of the type cyclo[Boc-**Lys**-Pro-**Lys**(R)-Ala-Pro-Gly-Leu-Glu]-Bal-NH2 [BOC = (CH3)3COC(O); Bal = β-alanine; R = 2-acetylamino-2-deoxy-3,4,6-tri-O-acetyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl, which was connected via -(Z)-CH2CH:CHCH2OC(O)- **linker** to side-chain amino groups of the cyclic peptide]. Using split-mix bead solid-phase **synthesis** techniques, up to three R groups were introduced to the cyclic peptide to test for directed multivalent activity in lectin binding. The urethane-type **linker** for sugar attachment gave virtually quant. yield, and allowed **cleavage** of the sugars from the cyclic peptide **scaffold** to allow for automated microsequencing of the **scaffold** under standard conditions. Using H2C:CHCH2OC(O), OCH2CH:CH2, and Ddv (I) as protecting groups for, resp., the N-terminal **Lys**, the C-terminal Glu side-chain, and the side-chain amino groups to be sugar-substituted, the **synthesis** allowed on-bead cyclization and side-chain substitution using selective deprotection reactions.
REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 09 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:157854 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:205133
TITLE: Solid phase **synthesis** of antigen peptides using acid-sensitive **linkers** to

obtain simultaneously an affinity matrix and an immunogen

INVENTOR(S): Kalbacher, Hubert; Beck, Hermann; Schroeter, Christian J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19838751	A1	20000309	DE 1998-19838751	19980826
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1998-19838751	19980826

AB The invention concerns the **production** of an affinity matrix with antigen and an immunogen by solid phase peptide **synthesis** by using the amino-derivative of a biocompatible resin; partially functionalizing the amino groups with acid-sensitive **linkers**, e.g. Rink-**linker**; carrying out the peptide **synthesis**, e.g. using Fmoc-OBut automated **synthesis**; treating the product with acid, thus **cleaving** the peptide that was **synthesized** onto the **linker**, and retaining the directly bound peptide as an affinity matrix. Alternately, after **coupling** of the **linker**, a multiple antigen peptide (MAP) **scaffold**, Fmoc8-Lys4-Lys2-**Lys**-β-Ala is **synthesized** onto the **linker**; this product is used for peptide **synthesis**. In another version, after the **synthesis** of the MAP **scaffold**, a second **linker** is **coupled** to part of the resin amino-groups; the second **linker**, e.g. modified Wang **linker**, is less resistant to acid, than the first **linker**. Resins are pressure resistant, e.g. Fractogel EMD Amino M is used. Antigens are used to raise antibodies; the matrix is used for affinity purification of the antibodies.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 20 Jan 1999

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:38627 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:182758

TITLE: Sequence-assisted peptide **synthesis** (SAPS)

AUTHOR(S): Larsen, B. Due; Holm, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Center for Medical Biotechnology, Chemistry Department, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Frederiksberg, DK-1871, Den.

SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Research (1998), 52(6), 470-476
CODEN: JPERFA; ISSN: 1397-002X

PUBLISHER: Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In solid-phase peptide **synthesis** (SPPS) the growing peptide chain may undergo chain aggregation which can cause serious synthetic problems. A number of investigations concerning this problem have been reported in the chemical literature. During a study of such "difficult sequences" using the 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) protection

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Same authors ✓
1 yr. B/f
PD

strategy, the authors have observed that peptide-chain aggregation may be significantly reduced when certain amino acid sequences are incorporated C-terminally. Thus, **synthesis** of the difficult poly-alanine, (Ala)n, sequence (n ≤ 20) has been investigated with [**Lys**(Boc)]m (m ≤ 6) and [Glu(OtBu)]m (m ≤ 6) as **pre-sequences**. With m ≥ 3, peptides are obtained as single, homogeneous products while a complex mixture of deletion peptides and corresponding Fmoc-protected peptides is formed (n ≥ 6) without the **pre-sequence**. A mixed **pre-sequence**, [**Lys**(Boc)-Glu(OtBu)]3, has a similar favorable effect on the synthetic results, but the pos. effect seems confined to a rather narrow framework of amino acids and side chain protecting groups in the **pre-sequence** as discussed in the article. Among other reputedly difficult sequences the **synthesis** of H-(Thr-Val)5-OH, H-Val-Asn-Val-Asn-Val-Gln-Val-Gln-Val-Asp-OH, the acyl carrier protein(65-74) and the human insulin B-chain has been investigated. In all cases introduction of a **pre-sequence** gives rise to satisfactory synthetic results. In the latter case, the **Lys pre-sequence** may be **cleaved** enzymically to give the desB30 insulin B-chain. Near IR-FT Raman studies of the **synthesis** of the poly-alanine, (Ala)n, sequences have shown that the **pre-sequence** [**Lys**(Boc)]6 shifts the conformation of the growing peptide chain from a β-structure (n ≥ 6) to a random coil conformation. This result is in agreement with the general observation that SPPS proceeds optimally under random coil conditions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 1998
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:183933 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:244344
TITLE: **Preparation** of peptide prodrugs containing an α-hydroxycarboxylic acid **linker**
INVENTOR(S): Larsen, Bjarne Due; Holm, Arne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Larsen, Bjarne Due, Den.; Holm, Arne
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9811126	A1	19980319	WO 1997-DK376	19970909

W: AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2265454	AA	19980319	CA 1997-2265454	19970909
AU 9741994	A1	19980402	AU 1997-41994	19970909
EP 932614	A1	19990804	EP 1997-939975	19970909
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
NZ 334595	A	20000825	NZ 1997-334595	19970909
JP 2001505872	T2	20010508	JP 1998-513167	19970909
MX 9902149	A	20000430	MX 1999-2149	19990304
KR 2000036015	A	20000626	KR 1999-701982	19990309
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 1996-972 A	19960909
			WO 1997-DK376 W	19970909

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:244344

AB The **preparation** of prodrugs of the general formula X-L-Z [I; X = pharmaceutically active peptide sequence, e.g. Leu-enkephalin; Z = peptide **pre-sequence** of 2 to 20 amino acid units, preferably comprising **Lys** and Glu; L = **linking** group comprising 3-9 backbone atoms, wherein the bond between the C-terminal carbonyl of X and L is different from a C-N amide bond; preferably, the bond between X and L is an ester bond] is described. It has been found that it is possible to obtain a remarkable increase in the resistance towards degradation by proteolytic enzymes such as carboxypeptidase A, pepsin A, leucine aminopeptidase, α-chymotrypsin when masking a pharmaceutically active peptide as a prodrugs I. The prodrugs I are **cleaved** by the blood plasma enzyme butyryl cholinesterase indicating a readily bioreversibility. It is believed that the stability towards enzymic **cleavage** is due to an induced helix-like structure. Thus, a delta sleep-inducing peptide (DISP) prodrug containing Z = (**Lys**-Glu)3-OH was found to have a half-life of 145 min in leucine aminopeptidase (25 u/mL), whereas native DISP degrades with a half-life of less than 20 min. Leucine-enkephalin analogs show similar increases in stability.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 19 Jan 1998

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:29880 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:189866

TITLE: Activation of the kexin from Schizosaccharomyces pombe requires internal **cleavage** of its initially **cleaved** prosequence

AUTHOR(S): Powner, Dale; Davey, John

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK

SOURCE: Molecular and Cellular Biology (1998), 18(1), 400-408
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Members of the kexin family of processing enzymes are responsible for the **cleavage** of many proproteins during their transport through the secretory pathway. The enzymes themselves are made as inactive precursors, and we investigated the activation process by studying the maturation of Krp1, a kexin from the fission yeast

Schizosaccharomyces pombe. Using a cell-free translation-translocation system **prepared** from Xenopus eggs, we found that Krp1 is made as a **preproprotein** that loses the **presequence** during translocation into the endoplasmic reticulum. The prosequence is also rapidly **cleaved** in a reaction that is autocatalytic and probably intramol. and is inhibited by disruption of the P domain. Prosequence **cleavage** normally occurs at Arg-Tyr-**Lys**-Arg102↓ (primary **cleavage** site) but can occur at **Lys**-Arg82 (internal **cleavage** site) and/or Trp-Arg99 when the basic residues are removed from the primary site. **Cleavage** of the prosequence is necessary but not sufficient for activation, and Krp1 is initially unable to process substrates presented in trans. Full activation is achieved after further incubation in the extract and is coincident with the addition of O-**linked** sugars. O glycosylation is not, however, essential for activity, and the crucial event appears to be **cleavage** of the initially **cleaved** prosequence at the internal site. Our results are consistent with a model in which the **cleaved** prosequence remains noncovalently associated with the catalytic domain and acts as an autoinhibitor of the enzyme. Inhibition is then relieved by a second (internal) **cleavage** of the inhibitory prosequence. Further support for this model is provided by our finding that overexpression of a Krp1 prosequence lacking a **cleavable** internal site dramatically reduced the growth rate of otherwise wild-type S. pombe cells, an effect that was not seen after overexpression of the normal, internally **Lys**-Arg102 residues.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Dec 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:809901 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:70766
TITLE: Liver retention clearing agents, **preparation**, and use
INVENTOR(S): Theodore, Louis J.; Axworthy, Donald B.; Reno, John M.; Yau, Eric K.; Gustavson, Linda M.; Fritzberg, Alan R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Neorx Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9746099	A1	19971211	WO 1997-US9400	19970606
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2257353	AA	19971211	CA 1997-2257353	19970606
EP 906015	A1	19990407	EP 1997-926844	19970606
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-660603	A 19960606

WO 1997-US9400 W 19970606

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:70766

AB Liver retention clearing agents (LRCAs), and the use thereof, are disclosed. LRCAs are composed of a hepatic clearance-directing component, which directs the biodistribution of a LRCA-containing construct to hepatic clearance; a binding component, which mediates binding of the LRCA to a compound for which rapid hepatic clearance is desired; a liver-retention component, which diminishes access of binding component-containing metabolites to target sites; and a structural component to provide a **scaffold** for the other components. The LRCAs of the invention are useful e.g. in pretargeting protocols in cancer chemotherapy. LRCA **preparation** is described.

IT **56-87-1**, L-**Lysine**, biological studies
56-87-1D, L-**Lysine**, galactosylated, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (liver retention component containing; liver retention clearing agents, **preparation**, and use)

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Sep 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:623188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:288167
TITLE: Lytic peptides and pharmaceutical compositions and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Rivett, Donald Edward; Hudson, Peter John; Werkmeister, Jerome Anthony
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia; Rivett, Donald Edward; Hudson, Peter John; Werkmeister, Jerome Anthony
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9733908	A1	19970918	WO 1997-AU160	19970313
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2248782	AA	19970918	CA 1997-2248782	19970313
AU 9719170	A1	19971001	AU 1997-19170	19970313
AU 723904	B2	20000907		
ZA 9702186	A	19971110	ZA 1997-2186	19970313
EP 901502	A1	19990317	EP 1997-906936	19970313
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
NZ 331771	A	20000428	NZ 1997-331771	19970313
JP 2001517201	T2	20011002	JP 1997-532123	19970313

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1996-8614 A 19960313

WO 1997-AU160 W 19970313

AB The invention provides a peptide with lytic activity, having an amphipathic α-helix of sufficient length and character to allow the peptide to function lytically, wherein the amino-terminal and/or carboxyl-terminal of the peptide comprises ≥1 moieties which result in an increased pos. charge compared to the charge of a peptide of identical amino acid sequence and structure but not comprising the moiety. Methods of activation to provide activity and for inactivation of lytic activity, pharmaceutical compns., and methods of treatment of e.g. cancer are described. The lytic peptides of the invention may be targeted to specific cells, e.g. by **linking** to a targeting moiety such as an antibody. The peptides may also be used in biosensors. **Prepared** peptides were tested for hemolytic activity as well as for their effect on CEM T-cell lymphoma cells.

IT **56-87-1**, L-**Lysine**, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (peptide containing; α-helix-containing lytic peptides and pharmaceutical compns. and uses thereof)

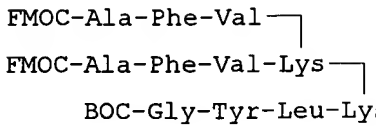
L9 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Aug 1995
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:761505 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:170192
TITLE: **Preparation** of solid phase libraries of test compounds and their topologically separated coding molecules.
INVENTOR(S): Lebl, Michal; Lam, Kit S.; Salmon, Sydney E.; Krchnak, Victor; Sepetov, Nikolai; Kocis, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Selectide Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 301 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9428028	A1	19941208	WO 1994-US6078	19940527
W: AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, GE, HU, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, TJ, UA, UZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5840485	A	19981124	US 1994-249830	19940526
AU 9470486	A1	19941220	AU 1994-70486	19940527
AU 686186	B2	19980205		
EP 705279	A1	19960410	EP 1994-919294	19940527
EP 705279	B1	20030219		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09501490	T2	19970210	JP 1995-501022	19940527
JP 3394777	B2	20030407		
AT 232882	E	20030315	AT 1994-919294	19940527
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1993-68327 A	19930527

US 1994-249830 A 19940526

WO 1994-US6078 W 19940527

GI



AB A library for identifying and analyzing ligands of acceptors of interest comprises: a multiplicity of solid supports to which are attached (1) a species of test compound comprised of a series of subunits, and (2) a species of coding mol. which is topol. segregated from the test compound; the sequence of subunits of the test compound attached to a particular support is encoded by the coding mol. attached to the same support. Each of the solid phase **synthesis** support beads contains a single type of synthetic test compound The synthetic test compound can have backbone structures with **linkages** such as amide, urea, carbamate, ester, amino, sulfide, disulfide, or carbon-carbon, such as alkane and alkene, or any combination thereof. The synthetic test compound can also be a mol. **scaffold**, such as derivs. of monocyclic or bicyclic carbohydrates, steroids, sugars, heterocyclic structures, polyarom. structures, etc. The coding mol. (preferably a peptide) may be segregated in the interior of the support and the test compound on the exterior, accessible to a macromol. acceptor mol. of interest. Thus, BOC-**Lys**(FMOC)-OH was **coupled** to safety catch amide **linker** (SCAL)-modified tentagel (TG) resin; the Nε-FMOC group was removed and FMOC- **Lys**(FMOC)-OH was **coupled** to the side chain of the first **Lys**. The FMOC groups were removed and the resin was divided into 3 parts, which were sep. **coupled** with FMOC-Ala-OH, FMOC-Phe-OH, and FMOC-Val-OH. Corresponding (coding) amino acids BOC-Gly-OH, BOC-Tyr-OH, and BOC-Leu-OH were then **coupled** to the Nα-position of **Lys** after BOC deprotection. Further division and peptide **coupling** steps gave a total of 27 tripeptide moieties such as (I), in which the FMOC-protected tripeptides represent the test compound and the BOC-protected tripeptide represents the coding mol. Replacement of the BOC protecting group with F3CCO was followed by sequencing of the coding peptide.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:59:28 ON 02 FEB 2006)

L10 20 S L9
L11 19 S L10 NOT L2
L12 10 DUP REM L11 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-173076 [18] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-055674
TITLE: Self-assembling peptide for **preparing** a composition for treating damage to tissue, comprises a first amino acid domain that mediates self-assembly

and a second amino acid domain that does not self-assemble in isolated form.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): GENOVE, E; SEMINO, C; ZHANG, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005014615	A2	20050217	(200518)*	EN	142

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

US 2005181973 A1 20050818 (200555)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005014615	A2	WO 2004-US20549	20040625
US 2005181973	A1 Provisional	US 2003-482261P	20030625
		US 2004-877068	20040625

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-877068 20040625; US 2003-482261P 20030625

AN 2005-173076 [18] WPIDS

AB WO2005014615 A UPAB: 20051114

NOVELTY - A self-assembling peptide comprising:

(1) a first amino acid domain that mediates self-assembly, where the domain comprises alternating hydrophobic and hydrophilic amino acids that are complementary and structurally compatible and self-assemble into a macroscopic structure when present in unmodified form; and

(2) a second amino acid domain that does not self-assemble in isolated form, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a **scaffold** formed by self-assembly of the self-assembling peptides;

(2) a method of treating a subject;

(3) a method of culturing cells;

(4) a composition; and

(5) a culture kit.

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Cell therapy.

USE - The self-assembling peptide is useful in **preparing** a composition for treating injury or damage to tissue.

Dwg.0/19

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-604417 [58] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-219016

TITLE: New isolated protein complexes for stimulating or inhibiting cell migration and/or proliferation comprises a growth factor (e.g. IGF-I or IGF-II) and an integrin receptor-binding domain of vitronectin or fibronectin.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): TOWNE, C L; UPTON, Z
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UYQU-N) UNIV QUEENSLAND TECHNOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 109
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004069871	A1	20040819	(200458)*	EN	68
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
AU 2004208856	A1	20040819	(200565)		
EP 1594895	A1	20051116	(200575)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004069871	A1	WO 2004-AU117	20040205
AU 2004208856	A1	AU 2004-208856	20040205
EP 1594895	A1	EP 2004-708282	20040205
		WO 2004-AU117	20040205

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2004208856	A1 Based on	WO 2004069871
EP 1594895	A1 Based on	WO 2004069871

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2003-900481 20030205
AN 2004-604417 [58] WPIDS
AB WO2004069871 A UPAB: 20040910
NOVELTY - A new isolated protein complex comprises a growth factor, or at least a domain of a growth factor which is capable of binding a cognate growth factor receptor; and vitronectin (VN) or fibronectin (FN), where VN or FN does not comprise a heparin-binding domain (HBD).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated nucleic acid encoding the isolated protein complex cited above;

(2) a genetic construct comprising the isolated nucleic acid cited above operably **linked** to one or more regulatory nucleotide sequences in a vector;

(3) a host cell comprising the above genetic construct;

(4) a pharmaceutical composition comprising the above isolated protein complex and a pharmaceutical carrier, diluent or excipient;

(5) a surgical implant, **scaffold** or prosthesis impregnated, coated or otherwise comprising the isolated protein complex cited above;

(6) a wound or burn dressing comprising the above isolated protein complex;

(7) promoting cell migration and/or proliferation, comprising using the above protein complex to bind both a growth factor receptor and an integrin receptor expressed by a cell to induce, augment or otherwise promote migration and/or proliferation of the cell; and

(8) preventing cell migration and/or proliferation, comprising preventing, inhibiting or otherwise reducing binding and activation of both a growth factor receptor and an integrin receptor by a protein complex comprising a growth factor and vitronectin or fibronectin.

ACTIVITY - Vulnerary; Cytostatic. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The protein complex is useful for designing, identifying or **producing** a molecule that is an agonist or antagonist of a protein complex comprising a growth factor and vitronectin or fibronectin (claimed). These may also be used for stimulating or inhibiting cell migration and/or proliferation, which may have use in wound healing, tissue engineering, cosmetic and therapeutic treatments such as skin replacement or replenishment and treatment of burns or cancer, particularly breast cancer.

Dwg.0/15

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-327083 [30] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-675602 [66]; 2005-271962 [28]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-123981
TITLE: Detecting proteins comprises providing solution of soluble peptide analytes, contacting solution with capture agents capable of interacting with unique recognition sequence of protein and detecting binding between agents and analytes.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): BENKOVIC, S J; CHAN, J W; LEE, F D; MENG, X; ZHANG, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ENGE-N) ENGENEOS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2004038307	A1	20040226	(200430)*		134
WO 2004046164	A2	20040603	(200436)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
AU 2003302118	A1	20040615	(200470)		
EP 1532439	A2	20050525	(200535)	EN	
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

US 2004038307	A1	Provisional	US 2002-379626P	20020510
		Provisional	US 2002-393137P	20020701
		Provisional	US 2002-393197P	20020701
		Provisional	US 2002-393211P	20020701
		Provisional	US 2002-393223P	20020701
		Provisional	US 2002-393233P	20020701
		Provisional	US 2002-393235P	20020701
		Provisional	US 2002-393280P	20020701
		Provisional	US 2002-430948P	20021204
		Provisional	US 2002-433319P	20021213
			US 2003-436549	20030512
WO 2004046164	A2		WO 2003-US14846	20030512
AU 2003302118	A1		AU 2003-302118	20030512
EP 1532439	A2		EP 2003-808371	20030512
			WO 2003-US14846	20030512

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2003302118	A1	Based on	WO 2004046164
EP 1532439	A2	Based on	WO 2004046164

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-436549 20030512; US
2002-379626P 20020510; US
2002-393137P 20020701; US
2002-393197P 20020701; US
2002-393211P 20020701; US
2002-393223P 20020701; US
2002-393233P 20020701; US
2002-393235P 20020701; US
2002-393280P 20020701; US
2002-430948P 20021204; US
2002-433319P 20021213

AN 2004-327083 [30] WPIDS
CR 2004-675602 [66]; 2005-271962 [28]
AB US2004038307 A UPAB: 20050603
NOVELTY - Detecting proteins in sample comprising providing solution of soluble peptide analytes **produced** by denaturation and/or **cleavage** of several of sample proteins, contacting solution with capture agents, where each capture agent specifically recognizes and interacts with unique recognition sequence of reference protein and detecting binding between capture agents and peptide analytes, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting (M1) the presence of one or more protein(s) in a sample comprises:

(a) providing a solution of soluble peptide analytes **produced** by denaturation and/or **cleavage** of several of sample proteins, and optionally, labeling the collection of peptides by a detectable part;

(b) contacting the solution with one or more capture agent(s), where each of the capture agent(s) is able to specifically recognize and interact with a unique recognition sequence (URS) of a reference protein; and

(c) detecting the binding between one or more of the capture agent(s) and the peptide analytes, where the detection of binding between a capture agent and a peptide analyte indicates the presence of the reference protein in the several of sample proteins.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) quantifying (M2) proteins in a biological sample;
(2) simultaneously detecting (M3) the presence of several specific proteins in a multi-protein sample;
(3) generating (M4) a set of capture agents for unambiguously identifying proteins in a sample;
(4) apparatus (I) for (M3);
(5) a packaged protein detection array (II) comprising several different capture agents for detecting different proteins in a sample, where capture agents are provided as an addressable array, and each of the capture agents selectively interacts with a URS, and instructions for contacting polypeptide analytes **produced** by denaturation and/or **cleavage** of proteins at amide backbone positions, and detecting interaction of the polypeptide analytes with the capture agent parts;
(6) a business method (M5) for providing protein detection arrays, comprising identifying one or more URSs for each of one or more predetermined protein(s), carrying out (M4) for each of the URSs identified, each of the capture agent(s) specifically bind one of the URSs for which the capture agent(s) is generated, fabricating arrays of capture agent(s) generated, where each of the capture agents is bound to a different discrete region or address of the solid support, packaging the arrays of capture agent(s) for use in diagnostic and/or research experimentation, or the method optionally involves the identifying step as described above and licensing to a third party the right to manufacture or use the one or more URSs;
(7) system (III) for manufacturing and selling detection assays comprising a computer-based customer order component for ordering at least one of the several capture agent detection assays, a detection assay **production** component for creating the capture agent detection assays, a shipping component for shipping the capture agent detection assays and a billing component for creating the capture agent detection assays; and
(8) a composition (IV) comprising several capture agents, where several capture agents are, collectively, capable of specifically interacting with at least 25 % of an organism's proteome, and where each of the capture agents is able to recognize and interact with only one unique recognition sequence within a protein of the proteome.

USE - (M1) is useful for detecting the presence of one or more protein(s) in a sample. Quantifying proteins (M2) is useful for quantifying proteins in a biological sample. Simultaneously detecting (M3) is useful for simultaneously detecting the presence of several specific proteins in a multi-protein sample. (M1) is used in clinical diagnosis or environmental diagnosis, drug discovery or protein sequencing. (M1) is useful for detection of a pathogen, and for detecting one or more toxins chosen from anthrax toxin, small pox toxin, cholera toxin, Staphylococcus aureus a-toxin, shiga toxin, cytotoxic necrotizing factor type 1, Escherichia coli heat-stable toxin, botulinum toxins, or tetanus neurotoxins. A packaged protein detection array (II) is useful for quantifying various forms of post-translationally modified proteins in a biological sample, comprising providing (II), contacting (II) and solution of soluble polypeptide analytes **produced** by denaturation and/or **cleavage** of proteins from the test samples and determining the identity and amount of post-translationally modified proteins in the samples from the interaction of the polypeptide analytes with the capture agents. In a composition (IV) comprising several capture agents, the organism is human, a bacterial organism, a viral organism or a plant organism (all claimed). (II) is useful for screening large

libraries of natural or synthetic compounds to identify competitors of natural or non-natural ligands for the capture agent, which may be of diagnostic, prognostic, therapeutic or scientific interest. (II) is used to study the relationship between a subject protein expression profile and that subjects response to a foreign compound or drug. The methods of assaying differential protein expression are useful in the identification and validation of new potential drug targets as well as for drug screening. The capture agents are useful for protein characterization, for screening, making prognosis of disease outcomes and providing treatment modality suggestion based on the profiling of the pathologic cells, prognosis of the outcome of a normal lesion and susceptibility of lesions to malignant transformation. (M1), (M2), (M3) are useful for identifying and/or detecting a specific organism based on the organisms proteome epitope tag.
Dwg.0/4

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:41333 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200500042567
TITLE: **Synthesis**, screening and evaluation of a combined library of tweezer- and tripodal synthetic receptors.
AUTHOR(S): Monnee, Menno C. E; Brouwer, Arwin J.; Liskamp, Rob M. J. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Utrecht Inst Pharmaceut SciDept Med Chem, Univ Utrecht, POB 80082, NL-3508 TB, Utrecht, Netherlands
r.m.j.liskamp@pharm.uu.nl
SOURCE: QSAR & Combinatorial Science, (September 2004) Vol. 23, No. 7, pp. 546-559. print.
ISSN: 1611-020X (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jan 2005
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jan 2005

AB The split-mix **synthesis** of a 6912-member combined library of tweezer- and tripodal synthetic receptors is described. This library was **prepared** by solid phase attachment of a tweezer hinge, a "locked" tweezer hinge and two triazacyclophane ("TAC") tripodal **scaffold**, followed by three split-mix cycles using twelve a-amino acid (Gly, Ala, Val, Len, Pro, Phe, Tyr, **Lys**, Ser, Asp, Gln, His) derivatives. Using fluorescence microscopy and image analysis, the resulting library was screened in aqueous phosphate buffer with fluorescent fragments of the cell wall of Gram-positive Staphylococcus aureus i.e. Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Ala-OH and Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Lac-OH as well as FITC-labeled peptidoglycan fragments. Decoding of selected beads by Edman degradation gave the structures of the possible synthetic receptors, of which thirteen were resynthesized on the solid phase, including one using a **cleavable linker** containing resin for confirmation of the quality of the resynthesized receptor. Remarkable binding selectivities were observed, for example the presence of **Lys** (AA3) in almost half of the sequenced receptors arms binding to Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Ala-OH, which is less the case in the receptors binding Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Lac-OH. Especially prominent was the presence of a Pro residue as AA3 in more than half of the arms of the sequenced receptors. The observed selectivities were not reflected in the binding constants of representative resynthesized synthetic receptors attached to beads, which were all in the range of 500 M-1 in phosphate buffer. Moreover,

this showed that, in contrast to an non-aqueous system, the third arm of the tripod did not contribute to the binding of Ds-Gly-D-Ala-D-Lac-OH, since in chloroform binding constants -also determined on the beads- were observed of 11,700 M-1 and 5,400 M-1 for a tripod and tweezer receptor, respectively.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004303164 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15203891
TITLE: Methionine sustituted polyamides are RNAse mimics that inhibit translation.
AUTHOR: Kumar Rohtash; Garneau Philippe; Nguyen Nhi; William Lown J; Pelletier Jerry
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry University of Alberta Edmonton Alta. Canada.
SOURCE: Journal of drug targeting, (2004 Apr) 12 (3) 125-34. Journal code: 9312476. ISSN: 1061-186X.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200501
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040624
Last Updated on STN: 20050202
Entered Medline: 20050131

AB RNAse mimics are small molecules that can **cleave** RNA in a fashion similar to ribonucleases. These compounds would be very useful as gene specific reagents if their activities could be regulated and targeted. We demonstrate here that polyamides with methionine substituents show enhanced RNA **cleavage** activity relative to other polyamides. **Conjugation** of these compounds to aminoglycosides **produced** RNAse mimics that are capable of inhibiting eukaryotic protein **synthesis**. As a new class of compounds capable of interacting with nucleic acids, these novel aminoglycoside-polyamides constitute promising **scaffolds** for the construction of nuclease mimics with biological activity.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003020331 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12526703
TITLE: Synthetic approaches to multivalent lipopeptide dendrimers containing cyclic disulfide epitopes of foot-and-mouth disease virus.
AUTHOR: De Oliveira Eliandre; Villen Judit; Giralt Ernest; Andreu David
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.
SOURCE: Bioconjugate chemistry, (2003 Jan-Feb) 14 (1) 144-52. Journal code: 9010319. ISSN: 1043-1802.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200307
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030116
Last Updated on STN: 20030718
Entered Medline: 20030717

AB The **synthesis** of a multiantigenic peptide dendrimer

incorporating four copies of a cyclic disulfide epitope has been undertaken. Since standard chemoselective ligation procedures involving thioether formation are inadvisable in the presence of a preformed disulfide, **conjugation** through a peptide bond between the lipidated branched **lysine scaffold** and a suitably protected version of the cyclic disulfide has been used instead. Several synthetic approaches to the partially protected cyclic disulfide peptide have been explored. The most effective involves building a minimally protected version of the peptide by Boc solid phase **synthesis**, using fluorenyl-based anchorings and cysteine protecting groups. Peptide-resin **cleavage** and cysteine deprotection/oxidation are performed simultaneously by base-promoted elimination. The cyclic disulfide epitope is readily obtained in sufficient amounts by this procedure and subsequently incorporated to the lipidated **lysine** core by peptide bond formation in solution. A final acid deprotection step in anhydrous HF yields a peptide construction containing a maximum of three copies of the cyclic disulfide epitope, the lower substitution being attributable to steric constraints. This immunogen has been successfully used in an experimental vaccination trial against foot-and-mouth disease virus.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-171708 [22] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-053145
TITLE: New fibronectin type III molecule comprising a stabilizing mutation, useful for introducing more mutations for better functions, and in a wider range of applications.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): KOIDE, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KOID-I) KOIDE S; (RESE) RESEARCH CORP TECHNOLOGIES INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 24
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002004523	A2	20020117	(200222)*	EN	164
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR					
W: AU CA JP					
AU 2001077867	A	20020121	(200234)		
US 2003027319	A1	20030206	(200313)		
EP 1301538	A2	20030416	(200328)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR					
JP 2004502451	W	20040129	(200413)		245

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002004523	A2	WO 2001-US21855	20010711
AU 2001077867	A	AU 2001-77867	20010711
US 2003027319	A1 Provisional	US 2000-217474P	20000711
		US 2001-903412	20010711
EP 1301538	A2	EP 2001-955812	20010711
		WO 2001-US21855	20010711
JP 2004502451	W	WO 2001-US21855	20010711
		JP 2002-509385	20010711

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2001077867	A Based on	WO 2002004523
EP 1301538	A2 Based on	WO 2002004523
JP 2004502451	W Based on	WO 2002004523

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-217474P 20000711; US 2001-903412 20010711

AN 2002-171708 [22] WPIDS

AB WO 200204523 A UPAB: 20020409

NOVELTY - A fibronectin type III (Fn3) molecule comprising a stabilizing mutation as compared to a wild-type Fn3, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an Fn3 polypeptide monobody comprising a several Fn3 O-strand domain sequences that are **linked** to several loop region sequences;

(2) an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the Fn3 molecule or the polypeptide monobody;

(3) an expression vector comprising an expression cassette operably **linked** to the nucleic acid molecule of (2);

(4) a host cell comprising the vector of (3);

(5) methods of **preparing** an Fn3 polypeptide monobody;

(6) a kit for performing the method of (5), comprising a DNA which can be replicated and which encodes several Fn3 beta -strand domain sequences **linked** to several loop region sequences, where at least one of the Fn3 beta -strand domain sequences are more stable at neutral pH than wild-type Fn3;

(7) a variegated nucleic acid library encoding Fn3 polypeptide monobodies;

(8) a peptide display library derived from the variegated nucleic acid library;

(9) identifying the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide molecule capable of binding to an specific binding partner (SBP) to form a polypeptide:SBP complex having a dissociation constant of less than 10.6 moles/liter;

(10) **preparing** a variegated nucleic acid library encoding Fn3 polypeptide monobodies;

(11) identifying the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide molecule capable of catalyzing a chemical reaction with a catalyzed rate constant, k cat, and an uncatalyzed rate constant, k uncat, so that the ratio of k cat/k uncat is greater than 10;

(12) an isolated polypeptide identified by the method of (11);

(13) kits for identifying the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide molecule capable of binding to an SBP to form a polypeptide:SBP complex, or for identifying the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide molecule capable of catalyzing a chemical reaction with a catalyzed rate constant, k cat, and an uncatalyzed rate constant, k uncat, so that the ratio of k cat/k uncat is greater than 10, comprising the peptide display library; and

(14) a polypeptide derived by using the kit of (13).

USE - Fn3 can be used as **scaffold** to engineer artificial binding proteins. Modifications of the Fn3 **scaffold** that increase its stability are useful in that they allow the introduction of more mutations for better functions, and that these make it possible to use Fn3-based engineered proteins in a wider range

of applications.
Dwg.0/24

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-488881 [53] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-146834
TITLE: New product for treating thrombosis, comprises a dendroaspin **scaffold** in which a native motif has been deleted or replaced by an amino acid sequence with or without integrin-binding activity.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): KAKKAR, V V; LU, X
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TRIG-N) TRIGEN LTD; (KAKK-I) KAKKAR V V; (LUXX-I) LU X
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001057210	A2	20010809	(200153)*	EN	39
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001028714	A	20010814	(200173)		
US 2002120102	A1	20020829	(200259)		
EP 1252313	A2	20021030	(200279)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
JP 2003532384	W	20031105	(200377)		50

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001057210	A2	WO 2001-GB439	20010205
AU 2001028714	A	AU 2001-28714	20010205
US 2002120102	A1	US 2001-779054	20010205
EP 1252313	A2	EP 2001-949004	20010205
		WO 2001-GB439	20010205
JP 2003532384	W	JP 2001-558024	20010205
		WO 2001-GB439	20010205

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001028714	A	Based on	WO 2001057210
EP 1252313	A2	Based on	WO 2001057210
JP 2003532384	W	Based on	WO 2001057210

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2000-2625 20000205
AN 2001-488881 [53] WPIDS
AB WO 200157210 A UPAB: 20010919
NOVELTY - A product (I) comprising a dendroaspin **scaffold** in which the native Arg-Gly-Asp motif has been deleted or has been replaced by a replacement amino acid sequence which is an amino acid

sequence having no integrin-binding activity or an integrin-binding amino acid sequence and comprising a tripeptide sequence other than Arg-Gly-Asp containing Asp or Glu adjacent to Gly, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding (I);
(2) a plasmid (III) comprising (II);
(3) a host cell (IV) transformed with (III);
(4) a cell culture (V) comprising (IV);
(5) **producing** (I); and
(6) a pharmaceutical composition (VI) comprising (I).

ACTIVITY - Antitumor; cardiant; thrombolytic. No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) is useful as a pharmaceutical, and for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of disease associated with thrombosis, myocardial infarction, retinal neovascularization, and endothelial injury in human or animal patient. (I) is also useful for investigating function, effects, or activity of one or more non-wild-type dendroaspin sequences contained in (I). (I) is useful for investigating the function, effects or activity of a species other than a wild-type dendroaspin sequence, by providing (I) which comprises the species and performing in vivo or in vitro tests with (I), and formulating (I) into a medicament. The dendroaspin is useful as a **scaffold** for one or more non-dendroaspin amino acid sequences in a dendroaspin framework in which the native Arg Gly Asp motif has been deleted or has been replaced by a replacement amino acid sequence which is an amino acid sequence having non integrin-binding activity or an aspartic acid- or glutamic acid-containing integrin-binding amino acid sequence other than Arg Gly Asp (claimed). (I) is useful as a vehicle for non-dendroaspin domains, for presenting an amino acid sequence to a target for experimental purposes, as scientific tools, and for developing active agents, especially for pharmaceutical purposes or to obtain information useful in the development of small molecule therapeutic or diagnostic agents. (I) is useful for treating dysregulated apoptosis, abnormal cell migration, leukocyte recruitment, immune system activation, tissue fibrosis and tumorigenesis.

ADVANTAGE - (I) forms a stable vehicle for non-dendroaspin groups irrespective of whether the modified **scaffold** retains the Arg Gly Asp sequence or any integrin-binding activity.

Dwg.0/1

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998078696 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9418887
TITLE: Activation of the kexin from Schizosaccharomyces pombe requires internal **cleavage** of its initially **cleaved** prosequence.
AUTHOR: Powner D; Davey J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: Molecular and cellular biology, (1998 Jan) 18 (1) 400-8.
Journal code: 8109087. ISSN: 0270-7306.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

ENTRY MONTH: 199801
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980130
Last Updated on STN: 19980130
Entered Medline: 19980122

AB Members of the kexin family of processing enzymes are responsible for the **cleavage** of many proproteins during their transport through the secretory pathway. The enzymes themselves are made as inactive precursors, and we investigated the activation process by studying the maturation of Krp1, a kexin from the fission yeast Schizosaccharomyces pombe. Using a cell-free translation-translocation system **prepared** from Xenopus eggs, we found that Krp1 is made as a **preproprotein** that loses the **presequence** during translocation into the endoplasmic reticulum. The prosequence is also rapidly **cleaved** in a reaction that is autocatalytic and probably intramolecular and is inhibited by disruption of the P domain. Prosequence **cleavage** normally occurs at Arg-Tyr-**Lys**-Arg102/ (primary **cleavage** site) but can occur at **Lys**-Arg82 (internal **cleavage** site) and/or Trp-Arg99 when the basic residues are removed from the primary site. **Cleavage** of the prosequence is necessary but not sufficient for activation, and Krp1 is initially unable to process substrates presented in trans. Full activation is achieved after further incubation in the extract and is coincident with the addition of O-**linked** sugars. O glycosylation is not, however, essential for activity, and the crucial event appears to be **cleavage** of the initially **cleaved** prosequence at the internal site. Our results are consistent with a model in which the **cleaved** prosequence remains noncovalently associated with the catalytic domain and acts as an autoinhibitor of the enzyme. Inhibition is then relieved by a second (internal) **cleavage** of the inhibitory prosequence. Further support for this model is provided by our finding that overexpression of a Krp1 prosequence lacking a **cleavable** internal site dramatically reduced the growth rate of otherwise wild-type S. pombe cells, an effect that was not seen after overexpression of the normal, internally **cleavable**, prosequence or prosequences that lack the **Lys**-Arg102 residues.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 10 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982-04460E [03] WPIDS
TITLE: Mature human leukocyte interferon polypeptide(s) - **prepared** from microbes transformed with appropriate DNA sequences.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): PESTKA, S; VAN NORMAN GOEDDEL, D; GOEDDEL, D V N; VAN GOEDDEL, D N; GOEDDEL, D V
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GETH) GENENTECH INC; (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F; (HOFF) HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG; (SPAR-N) SPARAMEDICA AG; (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 26
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
GB 2079291	A	19820120	(198203)*		20
EP 43980	A	19820120	(198204)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
FR 2486098	A	19820108	(198207)		
NO 8102247	A	19820125	(198207)		

SE 8104093	A	19820201	(198207)		
NL 8103151	A	19820201	(198209)		
FI 8102067	A	19820226	(198212)		
BR 8104189	A	19820316	(198213)		
DE 3125706	A	19820415	(198216)		
DK 8102910	A	19820524	(198224)		
JP 57079897	A	19820519	(198226)		
ZA 8104375	A	19820526	(198233)		
PT 73289	A	19820830	(198239)		
HU 27360	T	19831028	(198349)		
DD 202307	A	19830907	(198402)		
GB 2079291	B	19840613	(198424)		
DD 210304	A	19840606	(198440)		
DD 210305	A	19840606	(198440)		
CH 651308	A	19850913	(198542)		
AT 8102909	A	19850915	(198544)		
JP 60221093	A	19851105	(198550)		
JP 60221094	A	19851105	(198550)		
JP 60227694	A	19851112	(198551)		
CH 657141	A	19860815	(198638)		
RO 87590	A	19860730	(198705)		
KR 8601558	B	19861004	(198706)		
EP 211148	A	19870225	(198708)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
FI 8603000	A	19860721	(198719)		
FI 8603001	A	19860721	(198719)		
NO 8701557	A	19870629	(198731)		
KR 8700510	B	19870313	(198732)		
KR 8700511	B	19870313	(198732)		
EP 43980	B	19870916	(198737)	EN	
R: AT BE DE NL SE					
DE 3176448	G	19871022	(198743)		
IT 1137272	B	19860903	(198809)		
JP 63061920	B	19881130	(198851)		
JP 63061960	B	19881130	(198851)		
JP 63063198	B	19881206	(198901)		
JP 63063199	B	19881206	(198901)		
SU 1414319	A	19880730	(198907)		
CS 8105037	A	19900712	(199037)		
CS 8703626	A	19900712	(199037)		
CS 8703627	A	19900712	(199037)		
SE 465223	B	19910812	(199135)		
AT 8501702	A	19910815	(199136)		
AT 8501703	A	19910815	(199136)		
EP 211148	B1	19920826	(199235)	EN	45
R: AT BE DE NL SE					
DE 3177288	G	19921001	(199241)		
DE 3125706	C2	19950524	(199525)		34
IL 63197	A	19950629	(199538)		
EP 211148	B2	19991124	(199954)	EN	
R: AT BE DE NL SE					
DK 173543	B	20010205	(200115)		
US 6482613	B1	20021119	(200280)		
US 6610830	B1	20030826	(200357)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE

GB 2079291	A	GB 1981-20279	19810701
EP 43980	A	EP 1981-105365	19810630
JP 57079897	A	JP 1984-253935	19771013
JP 60221093	A	JP 1981-103123	19810701
JP 60221094	A	JP 1984-253936	19800711
JP 60227694	A	JP 1984-253937	19771013
EP 211148	A	EP 1986-105365	19810630
SU 1414319	A	SU 1981-3302642	19810630
EP 211148	B1	EP 1986-105365	19810630
DE 3177288	G	DE 1981-3177288	19810630
		EP 1986-105365	19810630
DE 3125706	C2	DE 1981-3125706	19810630
IL 63197	A	IL 1981-63197	19810629
EP 211148	B2 Div ex	EP 1981-105067	19810630
		EP 1986-105365	19810630
DK 173543	B	DK 1981-2910	19810630
US 6482613	B1 CIP of	US 1980-164986	19800701
	CIP of	US 1980-184909	19800908
	CIP of	US 1980-205578	19801110
	Div ex	US 1981-256204	19810421
	Cont of	US 1985-703148	19850219
		US 1988-145002	19880119
US 6610830	B1 CIP of	US 1980-164986	19800701
	CIP of	US 1980-184909	19800908
	CIP of	US 1980-205578	19801110
		US 1981-256204	19810421

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 211148	B1 Related to	EP 043980
DE 3177288	G Based on	EP 211148
EP 211148	B2 Div ex	EP 043980
DK 173543	B Previous Publ.	DK 8102910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1981-256204 19810421; US
1980-164986 19800701; US
1980-184909 19800908; US
1980-205578 19801110; US
1985-703148 19850219; US
1988-145002 19880119

AN 1982-04460E [03] WPIDS

AB GB 2079291 A UPAB: 19991221

A polypeptide containing the amino acid sequence of mature human leucocyte interferon unaccompanied by any **presequence** is new. Pref. it has no associated glycosyl residues but may be modified by (a) an N-terminal methionine or (b) a **cleavable conjugate** or microbial signal protein at the N-terminus.

Also claimed are (a) the DNA sequences coding for these polypeptides, especially when operably **linked** with a sequence allowing expression of these polypeptides; (b) replicable expression vehicles (especially from E.coli), plasmids and transformed bacteria containing such sequences and (c) **production** of the polypeptides by culturing these transformed bacteria.

Interferon is known for treatment of viral infections and malignancies. It can now be **prepared** pure and in high yield.

ABEQ GB 2079291 B UPAB: 19930915

A polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of a mature human leukocyte interferon, unaccompanied by any **presequence**, characterised in that it contains 165-166 amino acids, the partial amino acid sequence Cys-Ala-Trp-Glu-Val-Val-Arg-Ala-Glu Ile-Met-Arg-Ser and in position 114 the amino acid Asp, Glu or Val.

ABEQ EP 43980 B UPAB: 19930915

Mature human leukocyte interferon A (LeIF A) characterised by the amino acid sequence Cys Asp Leu Pro Gln Thr His Ser Leu Gly Ser Arg Arg Thr Leu Met Leu Leu Ala Gln Met Arg **Lys** Ile Ser Leu Phe Ser Cys Leu **Lys** Asp Arg His Asp Phe Gly Phe Pro Gln Glu Glu Phe Gly Asn Gln Phe Gln **Lys** Ala Glu Thr Ile Pro Val Leu His Glu Met Ile Gln Gln Ile Phe Asn Leu Phe Ser Thr **Lys** Asp Ser Ser Ala Ala Trp Asp Glu Thr Leu Leu Asp **Lys** Phe Tyr Thr Glu Leu Tyr Gln Gln Leu Asn Asp Leu Glu Ala Cys Val Ile Gln Gly Val Gly Val Thr Glu Thr Pro Leu Met **Lys** Glu Asp Ser Ile Leu Ala Val Arg **Lys** Tyr Phe Gln Arg Ile Thr Leu Tyr Leu **Lys** Glu **Lys** **Lys** Tyr Ser Pro Cys Ala Trp Glu Val Val Arg Ala Glu Ile Met Arg Ser Phe Ser Leu Ser Thr Asn Leu Gln Glu Ser Leu Arg Ser **Lys** Glu.

ABEQ EP 211148 B UPAB: 19930915

A mature human bacterially **produced** leukocyte interferon characterised in that it consists of 165-166 aminoacids and contains Cys-Asp-Leu or Cys-Asn-Leu in positions 1, 2 and 3 and such mature leukocyte interferon with at the N-terminus an additional methionine residue.

0/9

ABEQ DE 3177288 G UPAB: 19930915

A polypeptide contg. the amino acid sequence of mature human leucocyte interferon unaccompanied by any **presequence** is new. Pref. it has no associated glycosyl residues but may be modified by (a) an N-terminal methionine or (b) a **cleavable conjugate** or microbial signal protein at the N-terminus.

Also claimed are (a) the DNA sequences coding for these polypeptides, esp. when operably **linked** with a sequence allowing expression of these polypeptides; (b) replicable expression vehicles (esp. from E.coli), plasmids and transformed bacteria contg. such sequences and (c) **prodn.** of the polypeptides by culturing these transformed bacteria.

Interferon is known for treatment of viral infections and malignancies. It can now be **prepd.** pure and in high yield.

ABEQ DE 3125706 C UPAB: 19950630

Recombinant polypeptide with the aminoacid sequence of mature human leucocyte interferon, without any **pre-sequence** or glycosyl gps., its deriv. in which the amine terminus is **linked** to Met, and its active fractions are new

Plasmids and expression vectors contg. this DNA are new. Host cells have been transformed with these vectors and then propagated to **produce** the exogenous polypeptides.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The prods. are valuable therapeutics. The process gives pure polypeptides that are free from undesirable side reactions and contain no bacterial or viral contaminants.

Dwg.0/0

AA = L or D

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:01:31 ON 02 FEB 2006

L13 2162 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON [DL]KKKKKK/SQSP

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:01:37 ON 02 FEB 2006

L14 3 S L13 AND (PRESEQUENC? OR PRE(W)(SEQUENC? OR SEQ) OR SCAFFOLD?)

L15 1 L14 NOT L9

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:183932 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:244343
TITLE: Improved solid-phase peptide synthesis and agent for use in such synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Holm, Arne; Larsen, Bjarne Due
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Holm, Arne, Den.; Larsen, Bjarne Due
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9811125	A1	19980319	WO 1997-DK375		19970909
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW					
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2265900	AA	19980319	CA 1997-2265900		19970909
AU 9741993	A1	19980402	AU 1997-41993		19970909
AU 723268	B2	20000824			
EP 929567	A1	19990721	EP 1997-939974		19970909
EP 929567	B1	20050302			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI					
JP 2001500134	T2	20010109	JP 1998-513166		19970909
AT 290014	E	20050315	AT 1997-939974		19970909
PT 929567	T	20050729	PT 1997-939974		19970909
IL 128829	A1	20050831	IL 1997-128829		19970909
ES 2239364	T3	20050916	ES 1997-939974		19970909
CZ 295838	B6	20051116	CZ 1999-803		19970909
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DK 1996-971	A	19960909
			WO 1997-DK375	W	19970909

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:244343

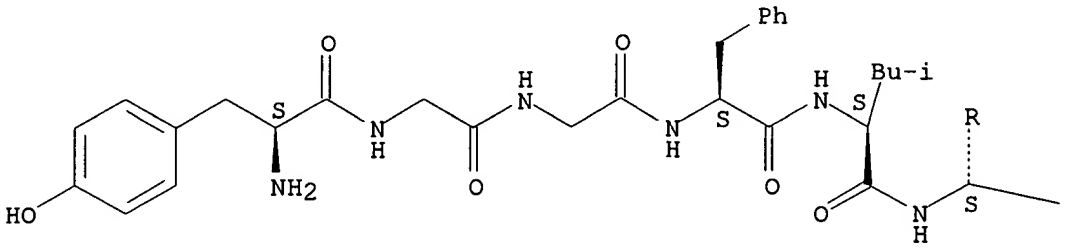
AB Peptides X-AA1-AA2...AAn-Y (AA is an L- or D-amino acid residue, X = H or an amino protective group, Y = OH, NH2 or an amino acid sequence comprising from 3 to 9 amino acid residues; n is an integer greater than 2) are prepared by solid phase synthesis. The C-terminal amino acid is coupled to a solid support or a polymer optionally by a linker. Thus, H-Ala10-Lys-OH was synthesized using [Lys(Boc)]6 as **pre-sequence** and (±)-4-methoxymandelic acid as linker.

IT **204907-69-7P 205067-53-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(improved solid-phase peptide synthesis and agent for use in such synthesis)

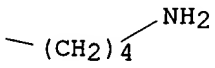
RN 204907-69-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, L-tyrosylglycylglycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

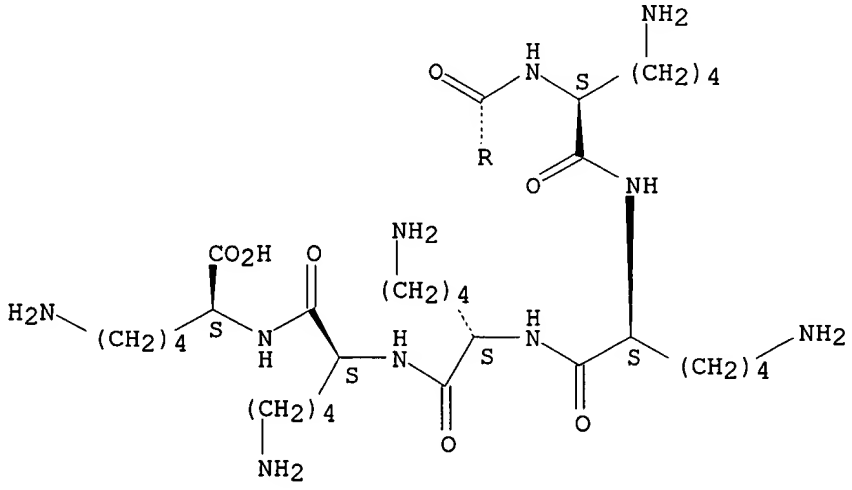
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



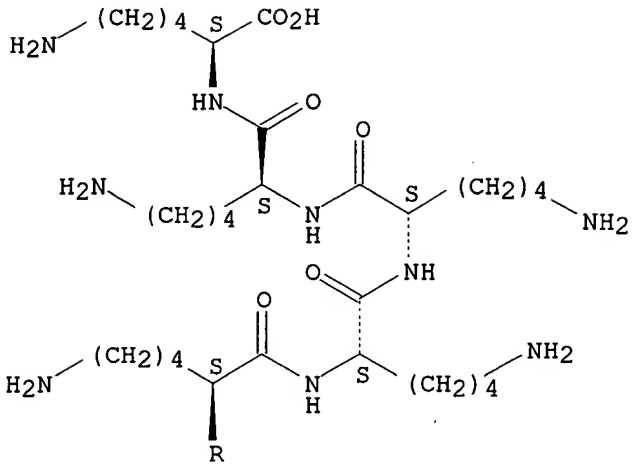
PAGE 2-A



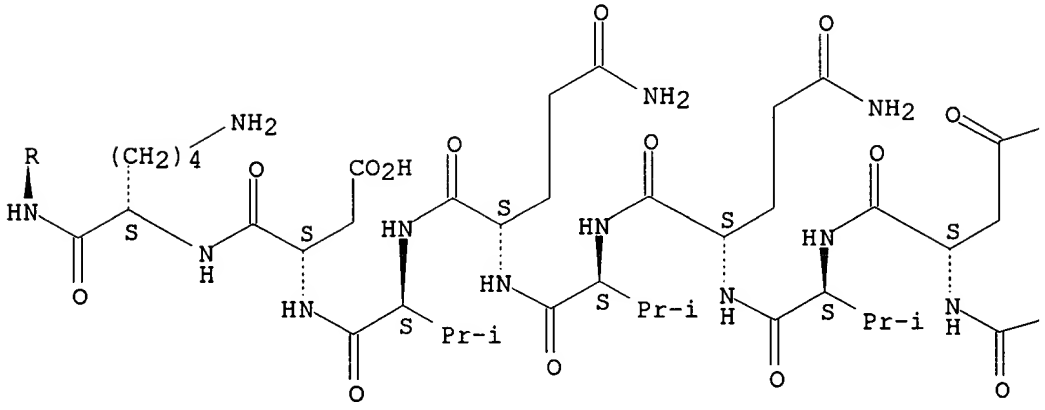
RN 205067-53-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, L-valyl-L-asparaginyl-L-valyl-L-asparaginyl-L-valyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valyl-L-glutaminyl-L-valyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

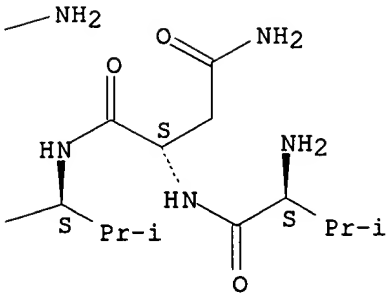
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:02:42 ON 02 FEB 2006
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:02:42 ON 02 FEB 2006

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:02:42 ON 02 FEB 2006

L16 0 L13

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:02:53 ON 02 FEB 2006
L17 16966 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON KKKKKK/SQSP

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:03 ON 02 FEB 2006
L18 2357 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17
L19 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND (PRESEQUENC? OR PRE(W)(SEQUENC? OR SEQ) OR SCAFFOLD?)
L20 8 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 NOT (L9 OR L15)
L20 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:671727 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:166667
TITLE: The curcuminoids- and anthocyanins-responsive genes in human adipocytes and their use in screenings of anti-obesity and anti-diabetes drugs
INVENTOR(S): Ueno, Yuki; Tsuda, Takanori; Takanori, Hitoshi; Yoshikawa, Toshikazu; Osawa, Toshihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biomarker Science Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 85 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
JP 2005198640	A2	20050728	JP 2004-53258		20040227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-394758	A	20031125

AB The curcuminoids- and anthocyanins-responsive gene expression profiles in adipocytes have been revealed. The curcuminoids- and anthocyanins-responsive genes are designed to be used as the index markers in the screenings of the substances that can affect the gene expression patterns in obesity and diabetes. These substances can be the candidates of anti-obesity and anti-diabetes drugs. Therefore, the groups of curcuminoids- and anthocyanins-responsive genes are intended to be used as markers in a form of kit such as DNA chip for the screening of anti-obesity and anti-diabetes drugs.

IT **226893-93-2**, Cytocentrin (rat clone pBSCC47)
483597-43-9 487754-57-4
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; curcuminoids- and anthocyanins-responsive genes in human adipocytes and their use in screenings of anti-obesity and anti-diabetes drugs)
RN 226893-93-2 CAPLUS

CN Cytocentrin (rat clone pBSCC47) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 483597-43-9 CAPLUS
CN Ras protein p21c-Ki-ras (Rattus norvegicus strain Noble gene c-Ki-ras) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 487754-57-4 CAPLUS
CN Protein LYRIC (Rattus norvegicus strain Fisher) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:172131 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:447394
TITLE: Polyphenylene Dendrimers as **Scaffolds** for Shape-Persistent Multiple Peptide Conjugates
AUTHOR(S): Mihov, Gueorgui; Grebel-Koehler, Doerthe; Luebbert, Anke; Vandermeulen, Guido W. M.; Herrmann, Andreas; Klok, Harm-Anton; Muellen, Klaus
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research, Mainz, D-55128, Germany
SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (2005), 16(2), 283-293
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The present work describes synthetic concepts for the coupling of peptides to polyphenylene dendrimers (PPDs). Novel functionalized cyclopentadienones have been synthesized whose Diels-Alder cycloaddn. with various core mols. leads to polyphenylene dendrimers possessing (protected) amino or carboxyl groups. In addition, the resulting functionalized mols. exhibit the characteristic shape-persistence and monodispersity of PPDs. Their functions have been used for the attachment of polylysine to the dendritic **scaffold**. Three different methods for the decoration of dendrimers with polypeptides are presented. First, polylysine segments are grafted from the surface of the dendrimers employing α-amino acid N-carboxyanhydride (NCA) polymerization Second, the C-terminal carboxyl groups of protected polypeptides are activated and then coupled to the amino groups on the surface of the PPD. Finally, cysteine terminated, unprotected peptide sequences are attached to polyphenylene dendrimers utilizing the addition of the sulfhydryl group of a cysteine to the maleimide functions on the dendrimer surface. Moreover, Diels-Alder cycloaddn. of a suitably functionalized cyclopentadienone to a desymmetrized core mol. allows the design of a dendritic **scaffold** with a specific number of different anchor groups on its periphery. These approaches are important for the tailoring of new, shape-persistent, polyfunctional multiple antigen conjugates.
IT **851101-68-3P 851101-69-4P 851101-70-7P 851101-71-8P 851101-74-1P 851101-77-4P 851101-78-5P 851101-80-9P 851101-81-0P 851101-82-1P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of peptide conjugates of polyphenylene dendrimers, study of their UV-Vis absorption, fluorescence and α-helical conformation from CD)

RN 851101-68-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, 9,9',9'',9'''-[[2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayl]tetrakis[oxy(2',3',6'-triphenyl[1,1':4',1''-terphenyl]-4'',4-diyl)imino(4-oxo-4,1-butanediyl)]]tetrakis[L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 851101-69-4 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, 50,50',50'',50'''-[[2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayl]tetrakis[oxy(2',3',6'-triphenyl[1,1':4',1''-terphenyl]-4'',4-diyl)imino(4-oxo-4,1-butanediyl)]]tetrakis[L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 851101-70-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, L-lysyl-N-(3-carboxypropyl)-, tetraamide with 5,6,12,13-tetrakis[(4''-amino-2',3',5'-triphenyl[1,1':4',1''-terphenyl]-4-yl)oxy]-2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 851101-71-8 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, 9,9',9'',9'''-[[2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayl]tetrakis[oxy[6'-[4-[[4-[(L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl)amino]-1-oxobutyl]amino]phenyl]-2',5'-diphenyl[1,1':3',1''-terphenyl]-4'',4-diyl]imino(4-oxo-4,1-butanediyl)]]tetrakis[L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 851101-74-1 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, L-lysyl-L-

lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-N-(3-carboxypropyl)-, octaamide with 5,6,12,13-tetrakis[(4''-amino-2',3',5'-triphenyl[1,1':4',1''-terphenyl]-4-yl)oxy]-2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 851101-77-4 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysinamide, L-lysyl-N-(3-carboxypropyl)-, octaamide with 5,6,12,13-tetrakis[[3',4'-bis(4-aminophenyl)-5'-phenyl[1,1':2',1''-terphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]-2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]anthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-1,3,8,10(2H,9H)-tetrone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 851101-78-5 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysinamide, 6,6',6'',6'''-[[2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayl]tetrakis[oxy[4'-[4'-[4-[[4-[(L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl)amino]-1-oxobutyl]amino]phenyl]-3',5'-diphenyl[1,1':2',1''-terphenyl]-4-yl]-2',2''',3''',5',5'''-pentaphenyl[1,1':3',1'':4'',1''':4''',1''''-quinquephenyl]-4,4''''-diyl]imino(4-oxo-4,1-butanediyl)]]tetrakis[L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 851101-80-9 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysinamide, 28,28',28'',28'''-[[2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayl]tetrakis[oxy[4'-[4'-[4-[[4-[(L-lysyl-L-lysyl)amino]-1-oxobutyl]amino]phenyl]-3',5'-diphenyl[1,1':2',1''-terphenyl]-4-yl]-2',2''',3''',5',5'''-pentaphenyl[1,1':3',1'':4'',1''':4''',1''''-quinquephenyl]-4,4''''-diyl]imino(4-oxo-4,1-butanediyl)]]tetrakis[L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 851101-81-0 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysinamide, 41,41',41'',41'''-[[2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayl]tetrakis[oxy[4'-[4'-[4-[[4-[(L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-

L-lysyl-L-lysyl)amino]-1-oxobutyl]amino]phenyl]-3',5'-diphenyl[1,1':2',1''-terphenyl]-4-yl]-2',2''',3''',5',5'''-pentaphenyl[1,1':3',1'':4'',1''':4''',1''''-quinquephenyl]-4,4''''-diyl]imino(4-oxo-4,1-butanediyl)]]tetrakis[L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 851101-82-1 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysinamide, 14,14',14'',14'''-[[2,9-bis[2,6-bis(1-methylethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,8,9,10-hexahydro-1,3,8,10-tetraoxoanthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayl]tetrakis[oxy[6'''-[3',4'-bis[4-[[4-[(L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl)amino]-1-oxobutyl]amino]phenyl]-5'-phenyl[1,1':2',1''-terphenyl]-4-yl]-6'-[4-[[4-[(L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl)amino]-1-oxobutyl]amino]phenyl]-2',2''',5',5'''-tetraphenyl[1,1':3',1'':4'',1''':3''',1''''-quinquephenyl]-4'''',4-diyl]imino(4-oxo-4,1-butanediyl)]]tetrakis[L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:857720 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:325666
TITLE: Identifying pharmacodynamic markers for roscovitine using gene expression profiling to facilitate drug screening and diagnosis
INVENTOR(S): Green, Simon R.; Workman, Paul; Whittaker, Steven R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cyclacel Limited, UK; Cancer Research Technology Limited
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087955	A1	20041014	WO 2004-GB1337	20040326
WO 2004087955	C1	20041216		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,

MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2519491	AA	20041014	CA 2004-2519491	20040326
EP 1613770	A1	20060111	EP 2004-723636	20040326

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	GB 2003-7640	A	20030402
	WO 2004-GB1337	W	20040326

AB The present invention relates to pharmacodynamic markers for cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors (CDKIs) including the candidate 2,6,9-tri-substituted purine known as roscovitine. In particular, the present invention discloses pharmacodynamic markers for the candidate 2,6,9-tri-substituted purine known as roscovitine (CYC 202) and roscovitine-like compds. The above markers were identified using gene expression profiling in HT29 colon cancer cells after roscovitine treatment. CDNA microarray anal. followed by western blotting validation were performed. The identity of these markers facilitates the convenient identification of roscovitine-like activity both in vitro and in vivo.

IT **480068-70-0 480287-67-0**
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; identifying pharmacodynamic markers for roscovitine using gene expression profiling to facilitate drug screening and diagnosis)

RN 480068-70-0 CAPLUS
CN Proliferation potential-related protein (human) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 480287-67-0 CAPLUS
CN Protein mig-2 (mitogen inducible gene 2) (human cell line WI-38 clone mig-2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:414762 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	140:404229
TITLE:	Gene expression profiles associated with rate of hematopoiesis and useful for diagnosing and monitoring transplant rejection
INVENTOR(S):	Wohlgemuth, Jay; Fry, Kirk; Woodward, Robert; Ly, Ngoc; Prentice, James; Morris, Macdonald; Rosenberg, Steven
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Expression Diagnostics, Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 1763 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004042346	A2	20040521	WO 2003-US12946	20030424
WO 2004042346	A3	20051124		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2483481	AA	20040521	CA 2003-2483481	20030424
EP 1585972	A2	20051019	EP 2003-799755	20030424
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2005536230	T2	20051202	JP 2004-549874	20030424
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-131831	A2 20020424
			US 2002-325899	A2 20021220
			WO 2003-US12946	W 20030424

AB Methods of diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, particularly cardiac transplant rejection, in a patient by detecting the expression level of one or more genes in a patient, are described. Gene expression profiles in human leukocytes are associated with the rate of hematopoiesis and transplant rejection. Diagnostic oligonucleotides for diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, particularly cardiac transplant rejection, and kits or systems containing the same are also described.

IT **688384-60-3 688860-00-6**
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; gene expression profiles associated with rate of hematopoiesis and useful for diagnosing and monitoring transplant rejection)

RN 688384-60-3 CAPLUS
CN Hematopoiesis marker-associated protein (human clone WO2004042346-SEQID-2559) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 688860-00-6 CAPLUS
CN Hematopoiesis marker-associated protein (human clone WO2004042346-SEQID-2561) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242713 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:350774
TITLE: Multifunctional gold nanoparticle-peptide complexes for nuclear targeting
AUTHOR(S): Tkachenko, Alexander G.; Xie, Huan; Coleman, Donna; Glomm, Wilhelm; Ryan, Joseph; Anderson, Miles F.; Franzen, Stefan; Feldheim, Daniel L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 27695, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2003), 125(16), 4700-4701
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The ability of peptide-modified gold nanoparticles to target the nucleus of HepG2 cells was explored. Five peptide/nanoparticle complexes were investigated, particles modified with (1) the nuclear localization signal (NLS) from the SV 40 virus; (2) the adenovirus NLS; (3) the adenovirus receptor-mediated endocytosis (RME) peptide; (4) one long peptide containing the adenovirus RME and NLS; and (5) the adenovirus RME and NLS peptides attached to the nanoparticle as sep. pieces. Gold nanoparticles were used because they are easy to identify using video-enhanced color differential interference contrast microscopy, and they are excellent **scaffolds** from which to build multifunctional nuclear targeting vectors. For example, particles modified solely with NLS peptides were not able to target the nucleus of HepG2 cells from outside the plasma membrane, because they either could not enter the cell or were trapped in endosomes. The combination of NLS/RME particles (4) and (5) did reach the nucleus; however, nuclear targeting was more efficient when the two signals were attached to nanoparticles as sep. short pieces vs. one long peptide. These studies highlight the challenges associated with nuclear targeting and the potential advantages of designing multifunctional nanostructured materials as tools for intracellular diagnostics and therapeutic delivery.
IT **521076-79-9D**, conjugates with BSA and gold
521076-81-3D, conjugates with BSA and gold
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(multifunctional gold nanoparticle-peptide complexes for nuclear targeting)
RN 521076-79-9 CAPLUS
CN L-Asparagine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-seryl-L-α-glutamyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-tyrosyl-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-valyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

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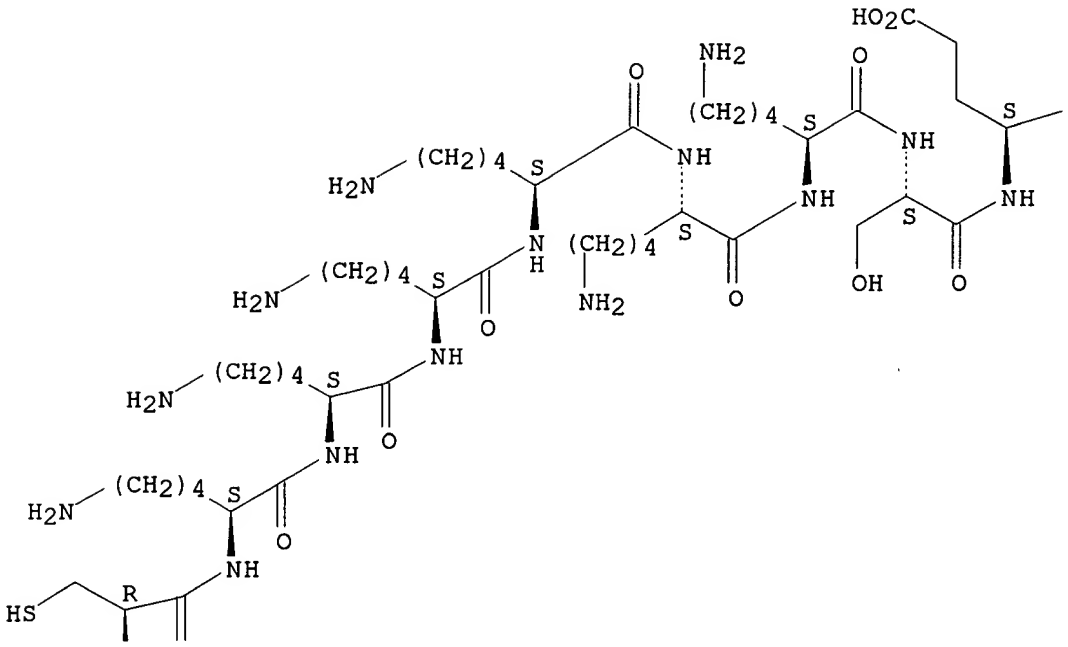

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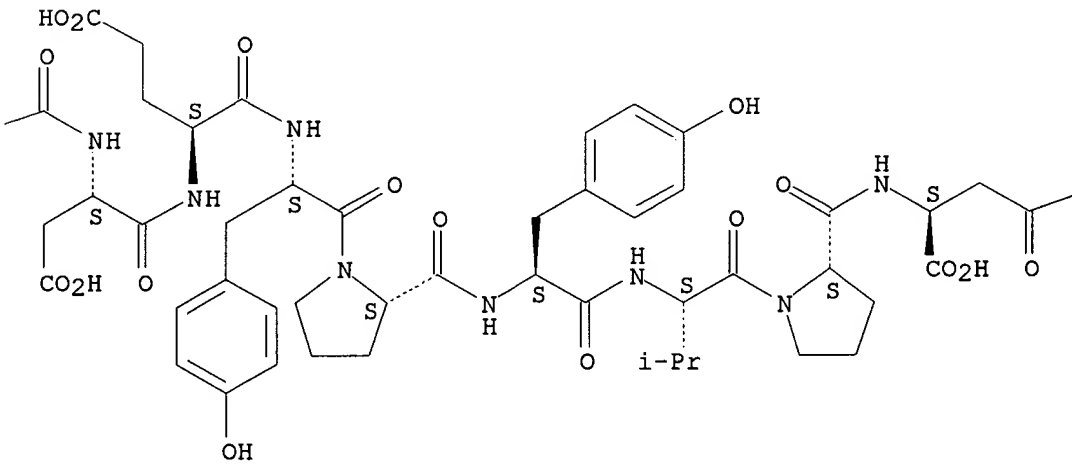

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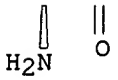
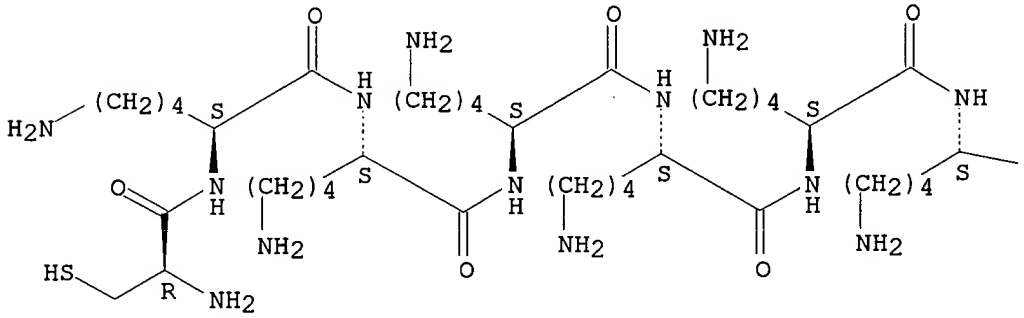


RN 521076-81-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Alanine, L-cysteinyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-seryl-L-α-glutamyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-tyrosyl-L-prolyl-L-tyrosyl-L-valyl-L-prolyl-L-asparaginyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-threonyl-L-seryl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-alanyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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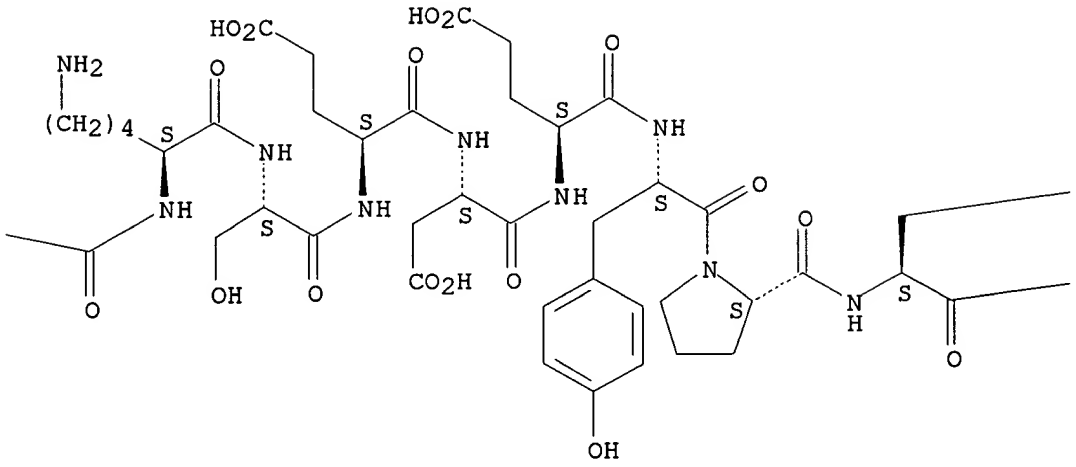

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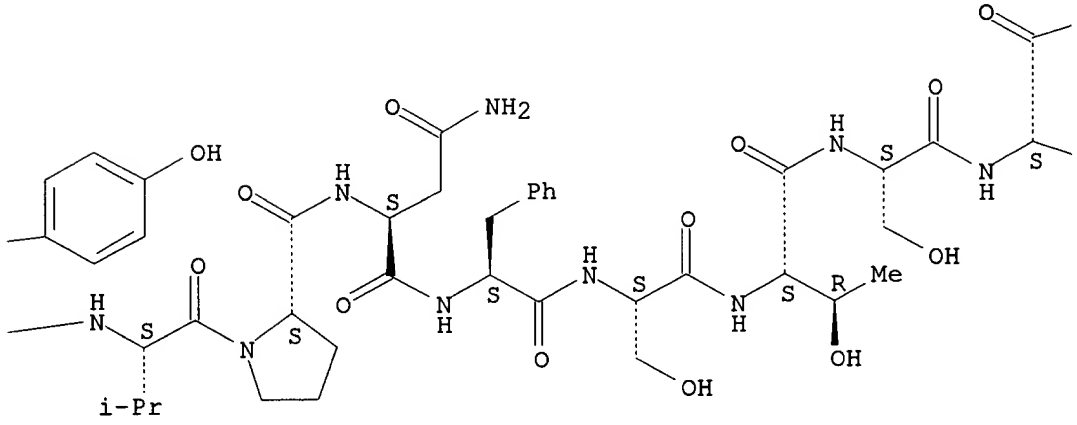
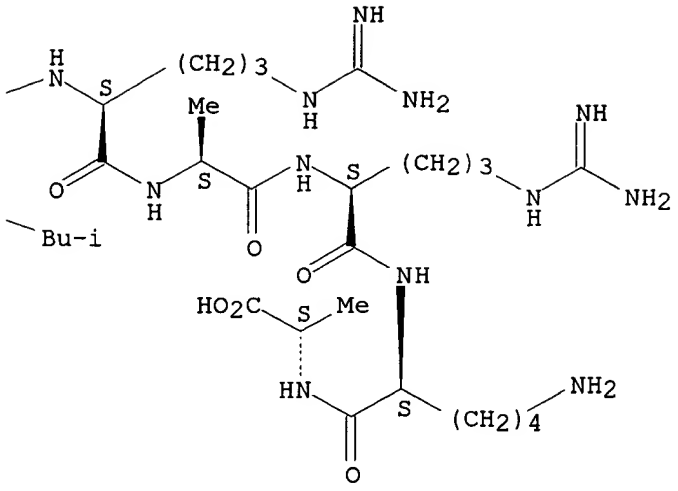




REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:183945 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:374721
TITLE: Surface-Tethered DNA Complexes for Enhanced Gene Delivery
AUTHOR(S): Segura, Tatiana; Shea, Lonnie D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Chemical Engineering and Biomedical Engineering, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, 60208-3120, USA
SOURCE: Bioconjugate Chemistry (2002), 13(3), 621-629
CODEN: BCCHES; ISSN: 1043-1802
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Overcoming the barriers to efficient gene transfer is a fundamental goal of biotechnol. A versatile approach to enhance the delivery of nonviral DNA involves complexation with cationic polymers, which can be designed to overcome the barriers to effective gene transfer. More recently, DNA release from a polymer substrate or **scaffold** has been shown to enhance gene transfer, likely by increasing DNA concns. in the cell microenvironment. We propose a novel approach that combines these 2 strategies in which cationic polymer/DNA complexes are tethered to a substrate that supports cell adhesion. The cationic polymers package the DNA for efficient internalization and the surface tethering functions to maintain elevated concns. in the cell microenvironment for cells adhered to the substrate. The cationic polymer polylysine (d.p. equal to 19 or 150) was modified with biotin groups, which was confirmed by mass spectrometry and biochem. anal. Complex formation of DNA with biotinylated-polylysine, or mixts. of biotinylated and nonbiotinylated polylysines, was confirmed by gel electrophoresis. Plasmid DNA encoding for the reporter gene β-galactosidase was complexed with different mixts. of biotinylated and nonbiotinylated polylysine and incubated on neutravidin (nonglycosylated avidin)-coated surfaces. DNA surface

densities ranging from 0.1 to 4.3 μg/cm2 were observed and found to be a function of the number of biotin groups, the mol. weight of the polylysine, and the amount of DNA. HEK293T or NIH/3T3 cells were then seeded onto the DNA-modified surfaces, and transfection was quantified at 48 and 96 h. Transfection by the DNA surfaces was observed with both cell lines, and expression levels up to 100 fold greater than bulk delivery of the complexes was obtained. Transfection was a function of the surface DNA quantities and the number of tethers on the complex. Transfected cells were observed only in the region in which DNA complexes were tethered, suggesting that the location of transfected cells can be specifically controlled. Surface tethering of DNA represents a promising approach to enhancing gene transfer and spatially controlling gene delivery, which may have applications to a multitude of fields ranging from tissue engineering to functional genomics.

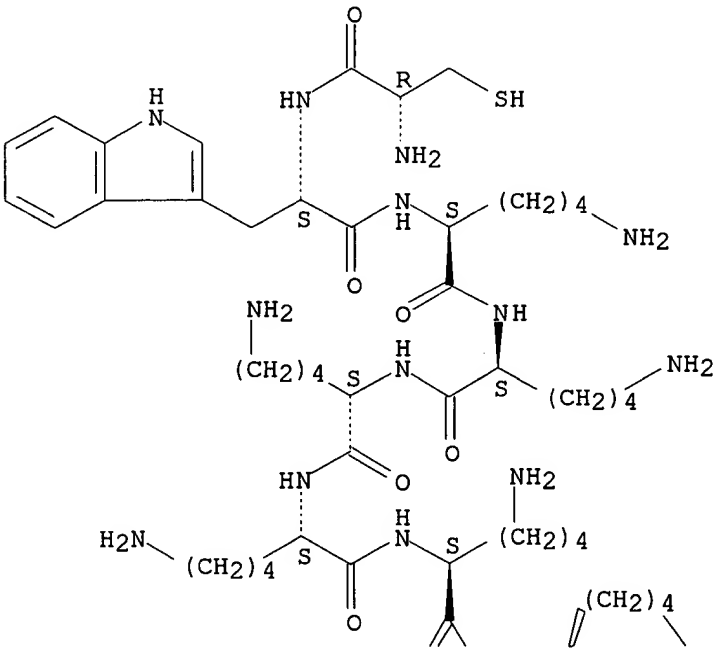
IT **425400-28-8DP**, biotinylated, DNA complexes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(surface-tethered DNA complexes for enhanced gene delivery)

RN 425400-28-8 CAPLUS

CN L-Lysine, L-cysteinyl-L-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



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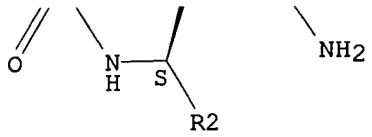

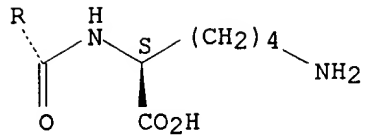

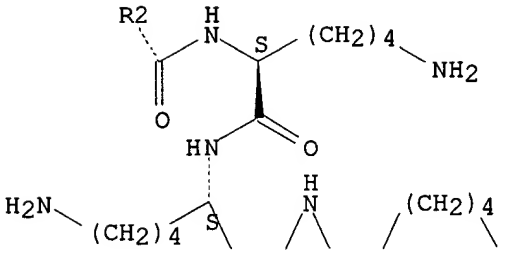

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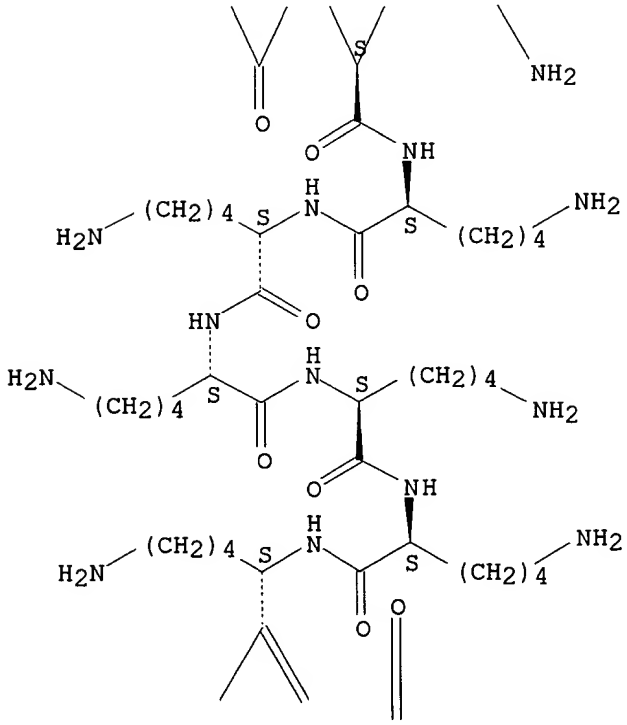

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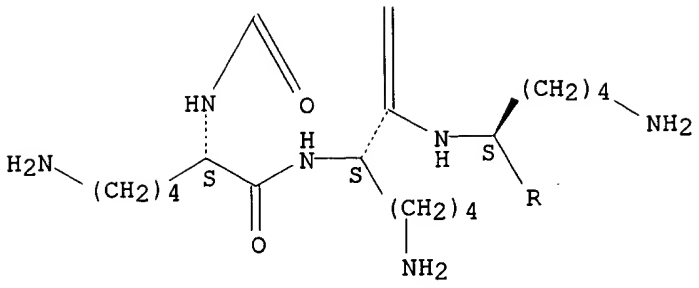

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:536436 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:277729
TITLE: A novel artificial loop **scaffold** for the noncovalent constraint of peptides
AUTHOR(S): Gururaja, Tarikere L.; Narasimhamurthy, Shanaiah; Payan, Donald G.; Anderson, D. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rigel, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, 94080, USA
SOURCE: Chemistry & Biology (2000), 7(7), 515-527
CODEN: CBOLE2; ISSN: 1074-5521
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Background: Few examples exist of peptides of < 35 residues that form a stable tertiary structure without disulfide bonds. A method for stabilization and noncovalent constraint of relatively short peptides may allow the construction and use of intracellular peptide libraries containing protein minidomains. Results: We have examined a novel method for the noncovalent constraint of peptides by attaching the peptide EFLIVKS (single-letter amino acid code), which forms dimers, to the amino and carboxyl termini of different peptide inserts. An 18 residue random coil taken from the inhibitor loop of barley chymotrypsin inhibitor 2 was inserted between the peptides to produce a 32-mer minidomain that is attacked only slowly by elastase, has numerous slowly exchanging protons, contains a high β-structure content and has a Tm above 37°C. A point mutation disrupting the hydrophobic interior in both dimerizing peptides causes a loss of all slowly exchanging protons and of secondary structure. Adding specific charged residues to each terminus substantially increased the Tm, as did point mutants designed to add inter-dimerizer ion pairs. Three flexible epitope tag inserts and a nonamer insert do not appear to be folded in a stable structure by EFLIVKS. The properties of two peptides selected for expression in HeLa cells suggest they do form a stable tertiary structure. Conclusions: Attaching short dimerizing peptides to both the amino and carboxyl termini of several 18-mer peptides appears to create stable monomeric tertiary structures. Mutations in the dimerizers can either destabilize or significantly stabilize a standard 18-mer insert. Dimerizing peptides flanking random insert sequences could be used as a strategy to generate heterogeneous peptide libraries with both extended and folded members.

IT **247037-85-0 299170-99-3**

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(novel artificial loop **scaffold** for the noncovalent constraint of peptides and stabilization of minidomains)
RN 247037-85-0 CAPLUS
CN PN: WO9951625 PAGE: 13 unclaimed sequence (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 299170-99-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Lysine, L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysylglycyl-L-serylglycyl-L-seryl-L-α-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-lysyl-L-seryl-L-valylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-methionyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-lysyl-L-serylglycyl-L-serylglycyl-L-seryl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:659408 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:296841
TITLE: Self-associating dimerization peptides causing formation of compact structures when fused to proteins
INVENTOR(S): Anderson, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rigel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9951625	A2	19991014	WO 1999-US7374	19990402
WO 9951625	A3	20000406		
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
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AU 9934693	A1	19991025	AU 1999-34693	19990402
AU 752168	B2	20020905		
EP 1071705	A2	20010131	EP 1999-916352	19990402
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002510479	T2	20020409	JP 2000-542346	19990402
NZ 507063	A	20031128	NZ 1999-507063	19990402

US 6709814 B1 20040323 US 1999-285912 19990402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-80444P P 19980402
WO 1999-US7374 W 19990402

AB The present invention is directed to compns. and methods comprising peptides (e.g., the sequence Phe-Leu-Ile-Val-Lys and related sequences) which have a high affinity for each other and, when linked to a protein, are used to help fold the protein into a compact structure. By virtue of its stability and constraints, this **scaffold** can prolong the activity of any embedded protein sequences in the presence of cellular and other proteases. The compact structure can have other functional sequences embedded, and is preferable to linear and less constrained peptides for library screening, for creating structurally-biased peptide libraries and for targeting to specific intracellular and extracellular compartments. Compns. of the present invention can be displayed on the surface of viruses, archaebacteria, prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells for library screening, drug screening and display. Methods of the present invention are useful for screening in vivo for intracellular effector proteins modulating signaling pathways and to identify interacting proteins in vitro. Thus, the present invention is useful as a **scaffold** for gene therapy, for the isolation of new therapeutic drug leads and for potential use as a therapeutic in physiol. fluids.

IT **246040-00-6**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(self-associating dimerization peptides causing formation of compact structures when fused to proteins)

RN 246040-00-6 CAPLUS

CN L-Serine, L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysylglycylglycylglycylglycyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-lysyl-L-seryl-L-cysteinylglycyl-L-threonyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-methionyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-isoleucyl-L-α-aspartyl-L-arginyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-seryl-L-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-α-glutamyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-isoleucyl-L-valyl-L-lysyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

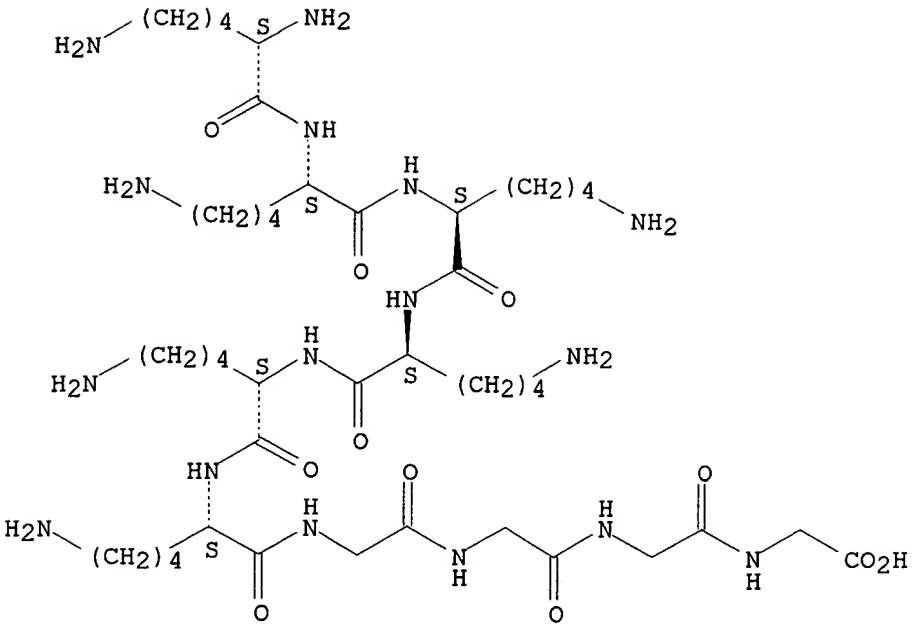
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT **246862-95-3 247037-85-0**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; self-associating dimerization peptides causing formation of compact structures when fused to proteins)

RN 246862-95-3 CAPLUS

CN Glycine, L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysyl-L-lysylglycylglycylglycylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 247037-85-0 CAPLUS
CN PN: WO9951625 PAGE: 13 unclaimed sequence (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

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521076-79-9/BI OR 521076-81-3/BI OR 688384-60-3/BI OR
688860-00-6/BI OR 851101-68-3/BI OR 851101-69-4/BI OR
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               D QUE L1

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:54:55 ON 02 FEB 2006
               D 1-2 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:55:06 ON 02 FEB 2006
L4             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  LYSINE/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:55:42 ON 02 FEB 2006
L5        126399 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR LYSINE OR LYS OR LYS6
L6           373 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 AND (PRESEQUENC? OR PRE(W)(SEQUENC?
                 OR SEQ) OR SCAFFOLD?)
L7           192 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 AND (PREP? OR PRODUCTION OR
                 PRODUCING OR PRODUCE# OR SYNTHES?)
               D KWIC
L8            71 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND (COUPL? OR LINK? OR CONJUGAT?)
L9            13 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND CLEAV?

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:57:06 ON 02 FEB 2006

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:57:44 ON 02 FEB 2006
               D KWIC L9 1-3
L*** DEL       2 S L9 AND HOLM ?/AU
               D TI AU 1-2
               D KWIC
               D QUE
               D L9 1-13 .BEVSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:59:28 ON 02 FEB 2006
L10           20 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9
L*** DEL      11 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11           19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 NOT L2
L12           10 DUP REM L11 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
               D 1-10 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:01:31 ON 02 FEB 2006
               ACT AUDET2/A
               ---------
L13         2162 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  [DL]KKKKKK/SQSP
               ---------
```

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     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:01:37 ON 02 FEB 2006
L14             3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND (PRESEQUENC? OR PRE(W)(SEQUENC?
                  OR SEQ) OR SCAFFOLD?)
L15             1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 NOT L9
                  D L15 IBIB ABS HITSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:02:42 ON 02 FEB 2006
L16             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:02:53 ON 02 FEB 2006
                   ACT AUDET/A
                  ---------
L17         16966 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  KKKKKK/SQSP
                  ---------

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:03 ON 02 FEB 2006
L18          2357 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17
L19            11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND (PRESEQUENC? OR PRE(W)(SEQUENC?
                  OR SEQ) OR SCAFFOLD?)
L20             8 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 NOT (L9 OR L15)
                  D 1-8 IBIB ABS HITSTR

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:04:13 ON 02 FEB 2006

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:04:19 ON 02 FEB 2006
                   SEL HIT L19 1-11 RN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:04:52 ON 02 FEB 2006
L21            33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (204907-69-7/BI OR 205067-52-3/BI OR
                  205067-53-4/BI OR 247037-85-0/BI OR 204907-65-3/BI OR
                  204907-73-3/BI OR 205067-48-7/BI OR 205067-50-1/BI OR
                  220512-58-3/BI OR 220512-71-0/BI OR 226893-93-2/BI OR
                  246040-00-6/BI OR 246862-95-3/BI OR 299170-99-3/BI OR
                  425400-28-8/BI OR 480068-70-0/BI OR 480287-67-0/BI OR
                  483597-43-9/BI OR 487754-57-4/BI OR 521076-79-9/BI OR
                  521076-81-3/BI OR 688384-60-3/BI OR 688860-00-6/BI OR
                  851101-68-3/BI OR 851101-69-4/BI OR 851101-70-7/BI OR
                  851101-71-8/BI OR 851101-74-1/BI OR 851101-77-4/BI OR
                  851101-78-5/BI OR 851101-80-9/BI OR 851101-81-0/BI OR
                  851101-82-1/BI)
                  D QUE

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:05:08 ON 02 FEB 2006
L22             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:05:22 ON 02 FEB 2006


     FILE CAPLUS

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Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

FILE COVERS 1907 - 2 Feb 2006 VOL 144 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Feb 2006 (20060201/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply
They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 FEB 2006 (20060201/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DAT

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details
on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>).
See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 1 February 2006 (20060201/ED)

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 26 Jan 2006 (20060126/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

FILE WPIDS
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 FEB 2006 <20060201/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200608 <200608/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/

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>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER
GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
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>>> FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT
DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/dwpifv/

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES WILL BE REVISED FROM UPDATE 200601.
PLEASE CHECK:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/dwpiref/reftools/classif

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html
http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf <<<

FILE CONFSCI
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 25 May 2005 (20050525/ED)

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 26 Jan 2006 (20060126/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 31 JAN 2006 (20060131/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED
TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2006 <20060102/UP>
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO SEPTEMBER 29, 2005

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.
USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHE
DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 31 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 873191-05-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 31 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 873191-05-0

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

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Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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*                                                                    *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now    *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*                                                                    *
**********************************************************************
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Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMI for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

FILE HOME